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The OIL WEEKLY

August 14, 1925 2685 10 Cents A Copy

While Every "*Leading*" Oil Field Tool is not a Hughes Product

EVERY
HUGHES TOOL
IS A LEADER
Through Performance

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Main Office and Plant:
HOUSTON, TEXAS
Branch Plants:
Los Angeles Oklahoma City
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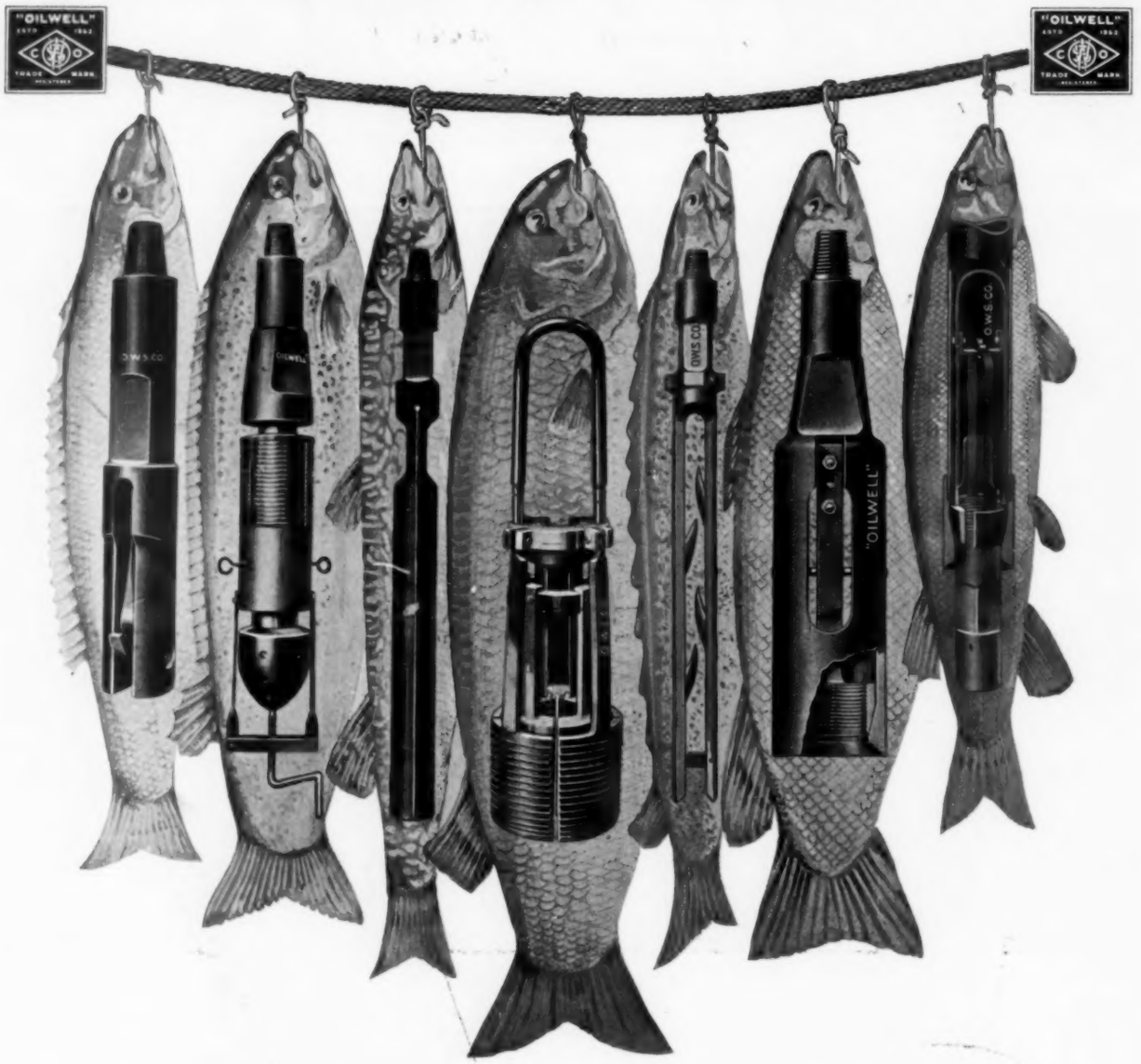
Hughes Tool Joints

"Hughes Simplex Rock Bits"

"OILWELL"

FISHING TOOLS THAT FETCH THE FISH



"A STRING THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF"

OIL WELL SUPPLY CO.

NEW YORK PITTSBURGH, U.S.A. LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO TAMPICO LONDON

WORLD'S OLDEST AND LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF OIL FIELD EQUIPMENT

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THE OIL WEEKLY. Issued weekly by the Gulf Publishing Co., 1716 Dallas Ave., Houston, Texas. Subscription price $1.00 per year; 10 cents per copy. Entered as second-class mail matter December 23, 191 6, at the post office at Houston, Texas, under act of March 3, 1879.

Gaso Pumps were designed by skilled oil-industry engineers. They are honestly built by satisfied workmen. They embody only the highest-grade materials, and are carefully inspected at all stages of manufacture.

No matter what type of Gaso Pump you buy—or whether it be for field, refinery or pipeline use—you can bank on absolute dependability. The same sort of service that is making Gaso friends wherever oil is found, you also will receive.

This explains why Gaso wins out so consistently in competition. It is one reason why we have built and shipped nearly 12,000 pumps in the last 10 years. It is why, when one mentions Gaso Pumps, thoughts of strength, sturdiness and reliability come instantly to mind.

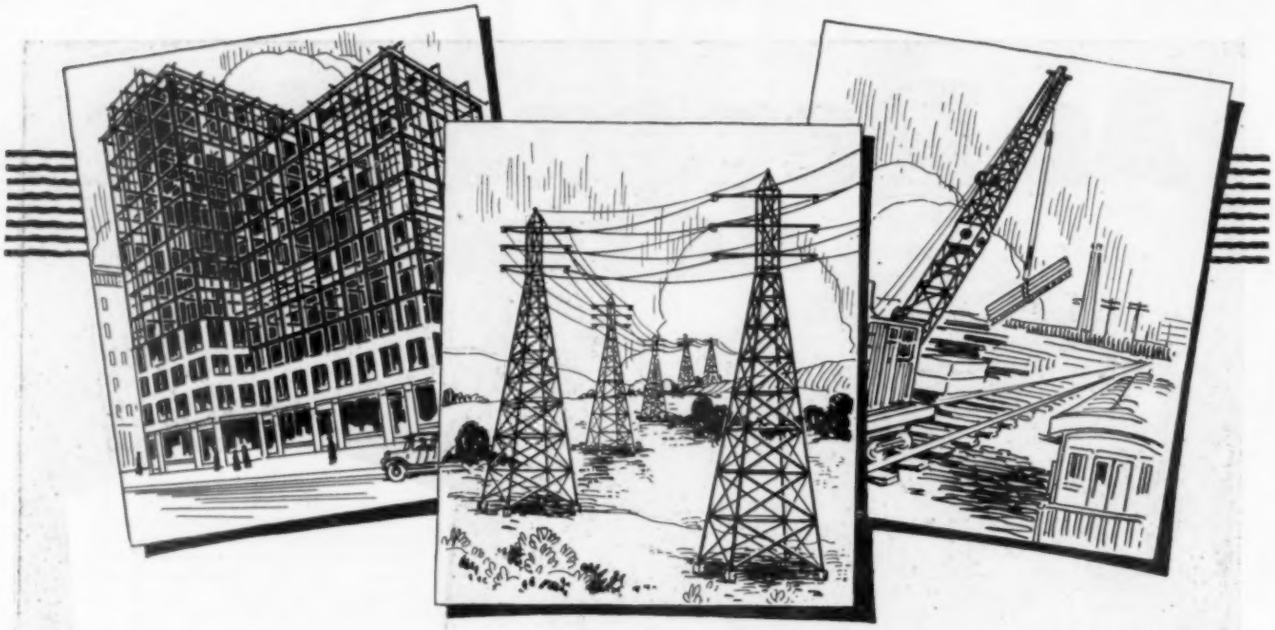
Let us send you catalog.

GASO PUMP & BURNER MFG. CO.
TULSA, OKLA.

In the meterization of pumping equipment, Gaso is a pioneer. Full details on this phase gladly given on request.

One of the biggest successes in oil industry pump history—No. 1012: 12-inch discharge: 130 to 204 gallons capacity.

GASO PUMPS
FOR EVERY OIL INDUSTRY USE



If we're wrong--then the whole engineering profession is wrong!

Skyscrapers, Transmission Towers, Wireless Masts, Bridges—in fact, all tall structures that must carry heavy loads for many years are designed and made according to standard engineering practice.

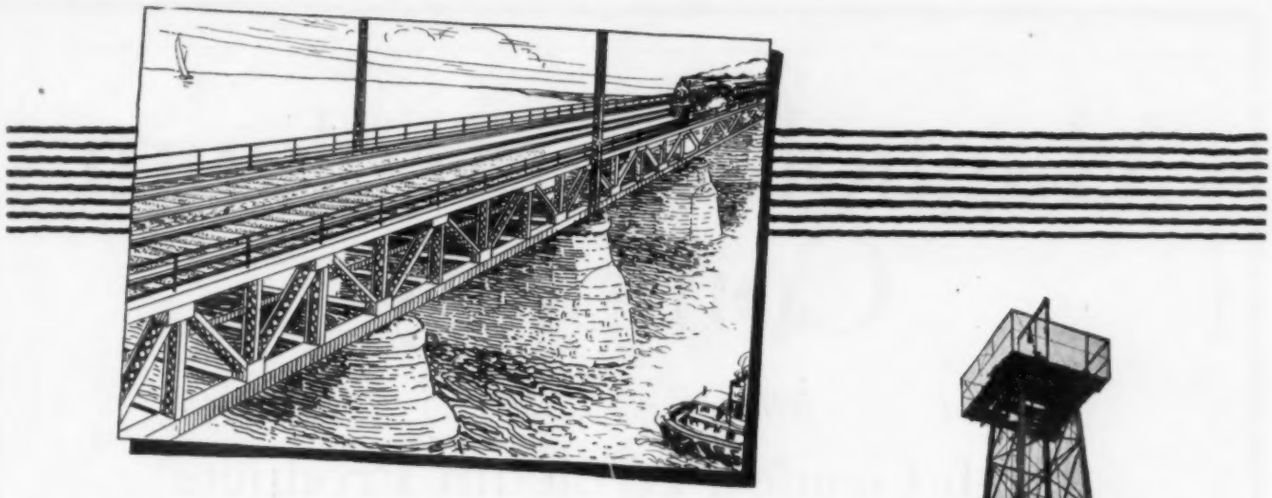
Structural steel is used by these experts as the most economical material for steel structures of this type and the same metal, in the same shape, is used in International "IDECO" Galvanized Steel Derricks.

International Derricks are designed and manufactured according to the same identical principles which are taught in every engineering school and practiced generally throughout the engineering profession. If we are wrong, then the entire profession is also wrong.

Every International "IDECO" Derrick is made of first-grade material, rolled to definite specifications approved by the American Society for Testing Material. Any engineer, by the use of standard principles, can compute the abilities of this equipment.

Were we right in adopting this form of construction in derricks for oil field work? Ask any operator, superintendent, or driller who has ever purchased or worked under an "IDECO"!

INTERNATIONAL STEEL IDECO DERRICKS (GALVANIZED)



IDECO

construction is standard for strength and performance

International "IDECO" Galvanized Steel Derricks are built of beams, bars and angles, giving greater strength for a given weight than any other form of steel construction—fabricated entirely in our own plant. By the "IDECO" method of galvanizing after fabrication, every exposed part is given an extra heavy protective zinc coating.

The producer who is concerned with the expensive and unsatisfactory practice of drilling with wooden rigs will find International Galvanized Steel Equipmcnt the logical solution of his production problems.

THE INTERNATIONAL DERRICK & EQUIPMENT CO.

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Tulsa Shreveport Houston Casper Bakersfield Taft
Wichita Falls Corsicana Mexia New York
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The largest company devoted exclusively to the manufacture of steel (Galvanized) equipment for the oil, gas and artesian industries

INTERNATIONAL STEEL IDECO DERRICKS (GALVANIZED)

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High Grade Petroleum Products

FUEL OIL

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Magnolene
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DEPENDABLE LUBRICANT

"A Grade for Each Condition

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THERE IS NO ECONOMICAL SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY

Copyright 1920 Axelson Machine Company Los Angeles

Oil producers expect extra service out of AXELSON SUCKER RODS

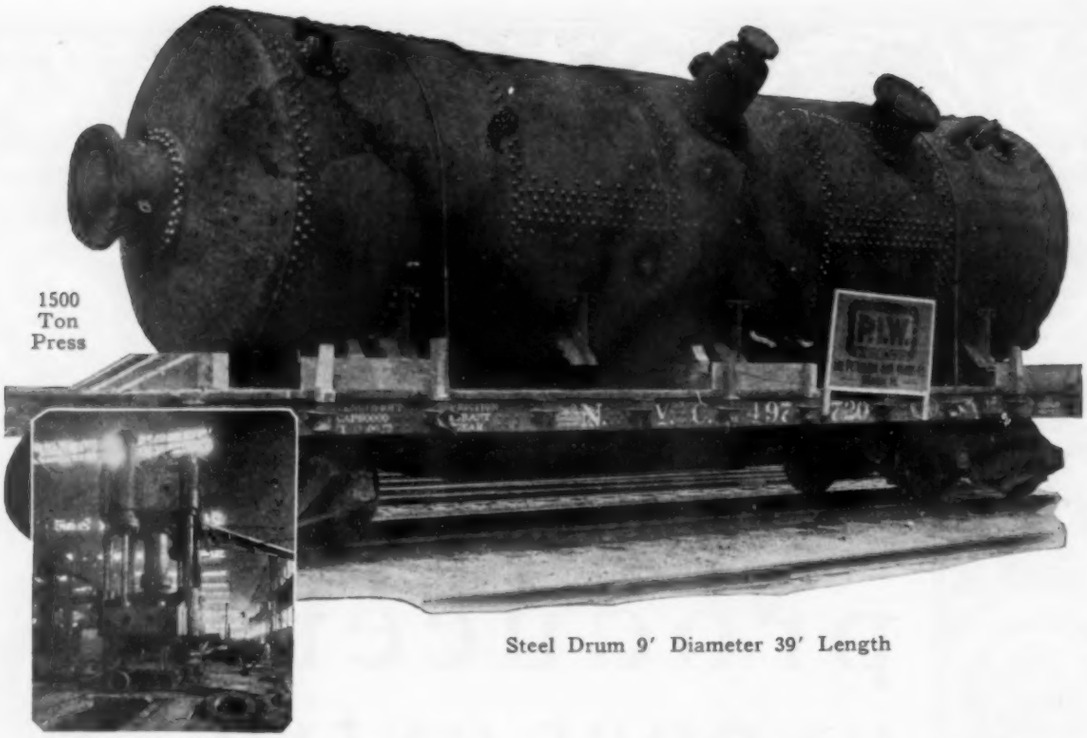
and they get it!

Perhaps that's why so many "tough wells" are operated with Axelson Rods.

Axelson Machine Company

General Office and Western Factory: Corner Boyle Ave. and Randolph St., Los Angeles, Calif. P. O. Box 337.

Eastern Sucker Rod Factory: 3844 Walsh St., St. Louis, Mo.
Mid-Continent Office: 1023 Kennedy Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Mid-Continent Distributors: Frick-Reid Supply Co.
Eastern Distributors: Frick & Lindsay Co.
Casper, Wyoming, Office: with Frick-Reid Supply Co.
New York City Office: 30, Church Street.



Steel Drum 9′ Diameter 39′ Length

PLATE DEPARTMENT PRODUCTS

Oil Refinery Equipment.
TANKS up to 80,000 bbls. capacity.
Agitators.
Stills.
Condenser Boxes.
Smoke Stacks.
Standpipes.
Water Tanks.
Penstocks.
Riveted Steel Pipe.
Storage Bins.
Metal Ladles.
Annealing Boxes.
Blast Furnace Equipment.
General Light and Heavy Steel Plate Construction.

Towering Presses Form P. I. W. Products

Ponderous presses, shears, rolls and bull-riveters all contribute their part to economical production in the P. I. W. Plant.

Whether your requirements call for a complete refinery or any part of a refinery—whether for a large field storage tank or a complicated cracking unit—if your needs fall within the classification of steel plate construction, the facilities of P. I. W. are always at your command for record service.

THE PETROLEUM IRON WORKS COMPANY
Sharon, Pennsylvania
Plants: Sharon, Pennsylvania, and Kansas City, Kansas
New York St. Louis Tulsa Houston Kansas City
San Francisco
"P. I. W. SERVICE IS WORLD-WIDE"

P.I.W.
STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION

The Tropics Ablaze!

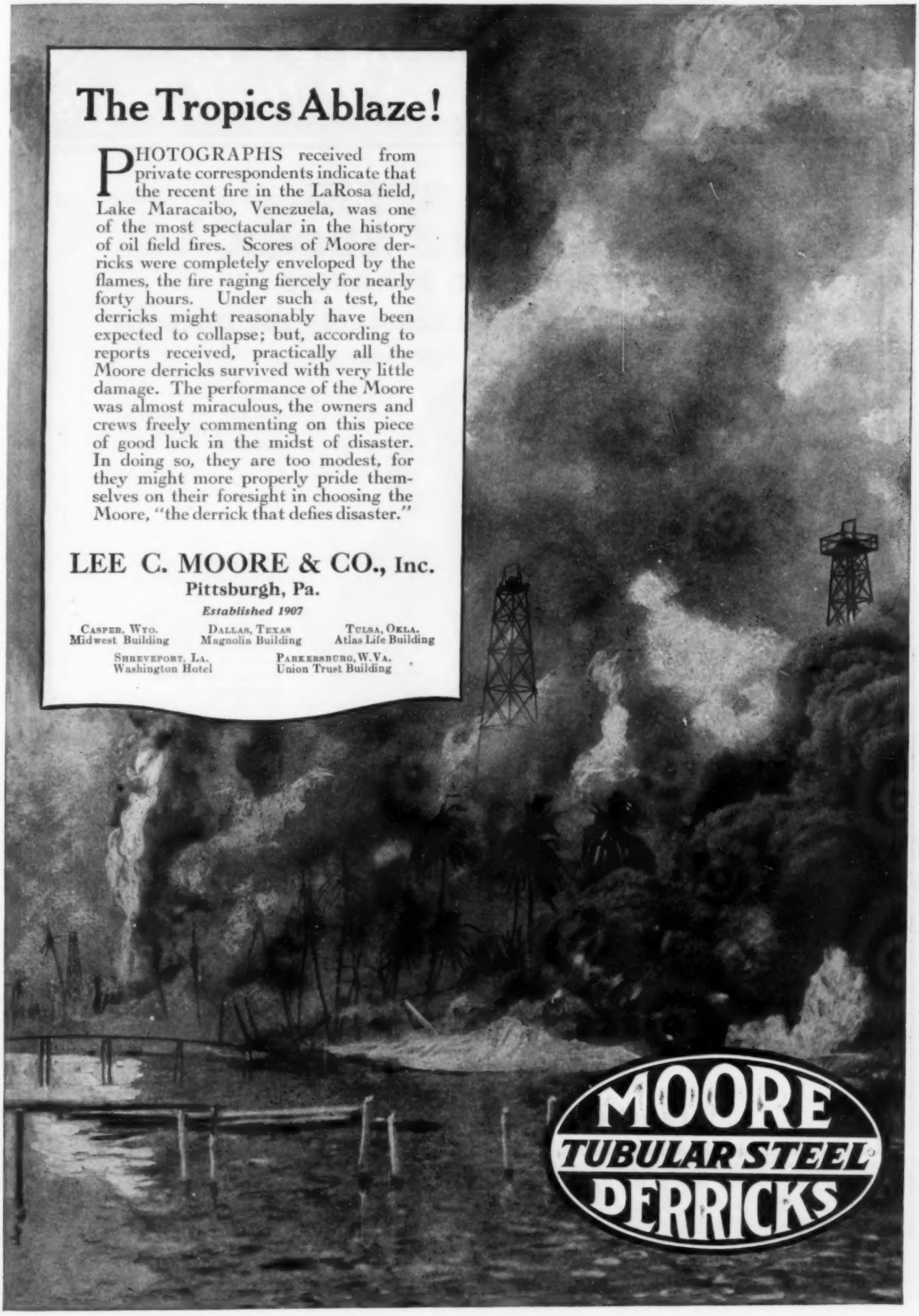
PHOTOGRAPHS received from private correspondents indicate that the recent fire in the LaRosa field, Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, was one of the most spectacular in the history of oil field fires. Scores of Moore derricks were completely enveloped by the flames, the fire raging fiercely for nearly forty hours. Under such a test, the derricks might reasonably have been expected to collapse; but, according to reports received, practically all the Moore derricks survived with very little damage. The performance of the Moore was almost miraculous, the owners and crews freely commenting on this piece of good luck in the midst of disaster. In doing so, they are too modest, for they might more properly pride themselves on their foresight in choosing the Moore, "the derrick that defies disaster."

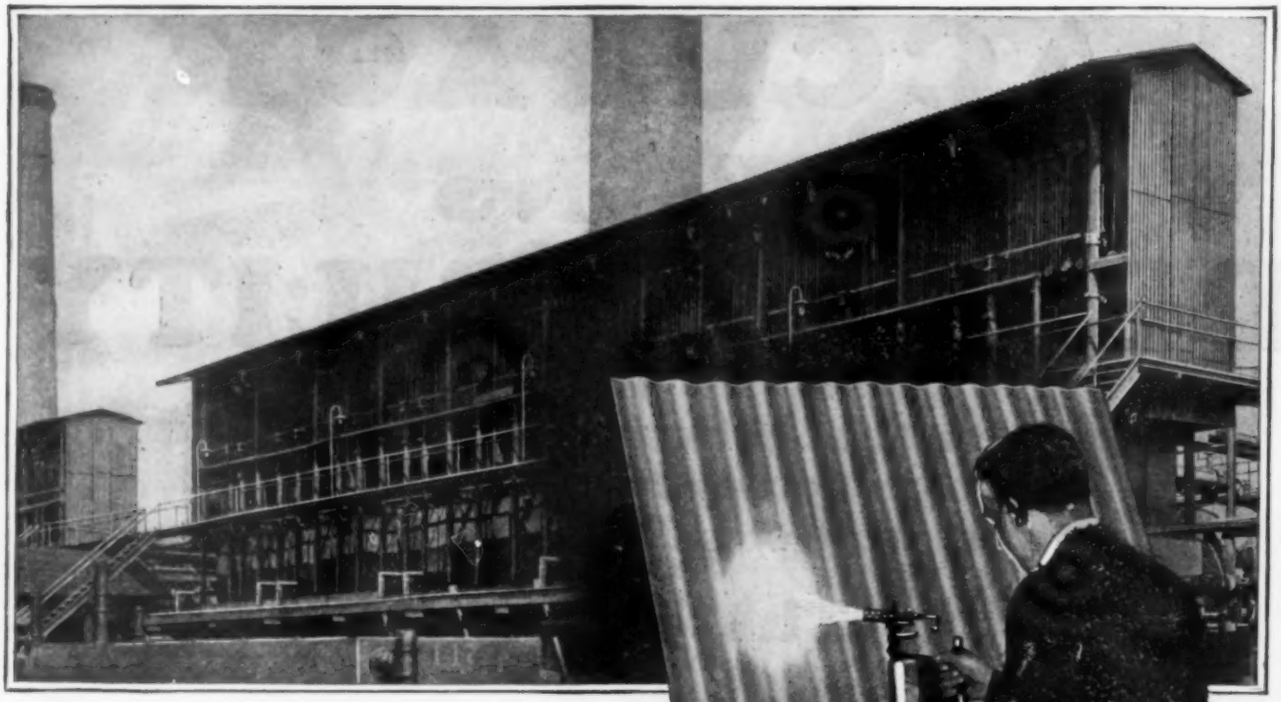
LEE C. MOORE & CO., Inc.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Established 1907

CASPER, WYO. Midwest Building
DALLAS, TEXAS Magnolia Building
TULSA, OKLA. Atlas Life Building
SHREVEPORT, LA. Washington Hotel
PARKERSBURG, W.VA. Union Trust Building





The Transite housing protects expensive welded-joint condenser piping against possible fire from the still side.

Transite stands the blow-torch test. It is all mineral.

For fire protection

Transite Corrugated Asbestos Roofing and Siding

FIRE, weather, and time have little effect upon Transite Corrugated Asbestos Roofing and Siding —hence it is an ideal fire barrier where oil industry equipment should be protected.

Use it for housings, walls and roofing around aerial condensers, tanks, rundown lines, and other vital points where the spread of fire would do serious damage.

Use it also as a permanent non-rust roofing and siding for regular building construction. It is not only more fire-safe but costs less per year than roofings which require upkeep.

JOHNS-MANVILLE Inc., 292 Madison Ave. at 41st St., New York City
Branches in 63 Large Cities. For Canada: CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD., Toronto

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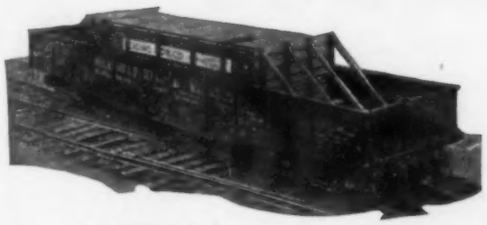
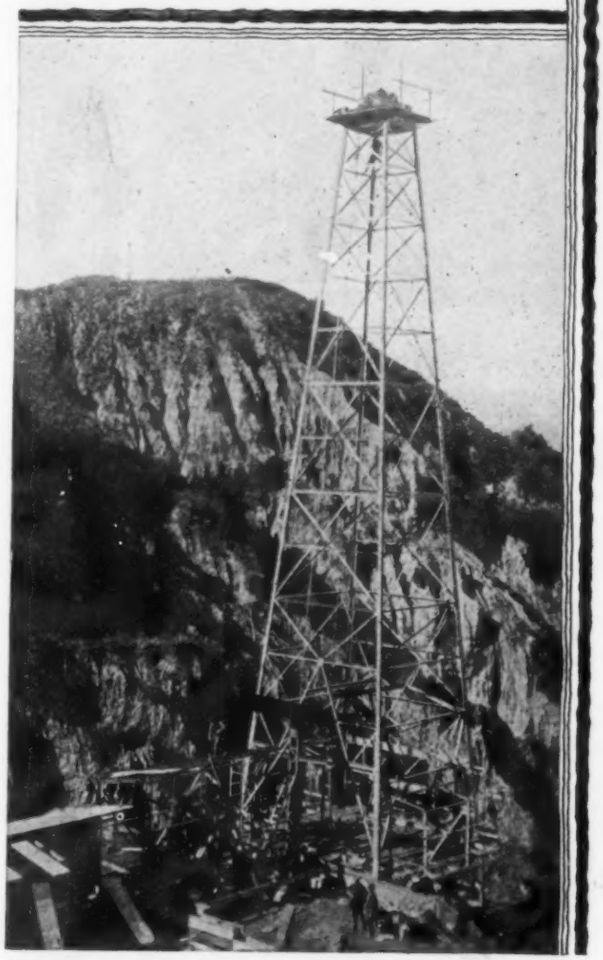
Oil Industry Department

Through Asbestos and its allied products
INSULATION
BRAKE LININGS
ROOFINGS
PACKINGS
CEMENTS
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS



READING Tubing is so boxed that it arrives at its destination as straight as it was when it left the mill.



THE remarkable ability of Reading Genuine Wrought Iron Tubing, Casing and Line Pipe to resist corrosion is a fact thoroughly accepted throughout the oil fields.

This unusual virtue is due as much to rigid mill practice—from the selection of the raw materials to thorough inspection through every phase of manufacture, as to the inherent qualities of genuine wrought iron.

EST. READING 1848

"'Reading' on Every Length"

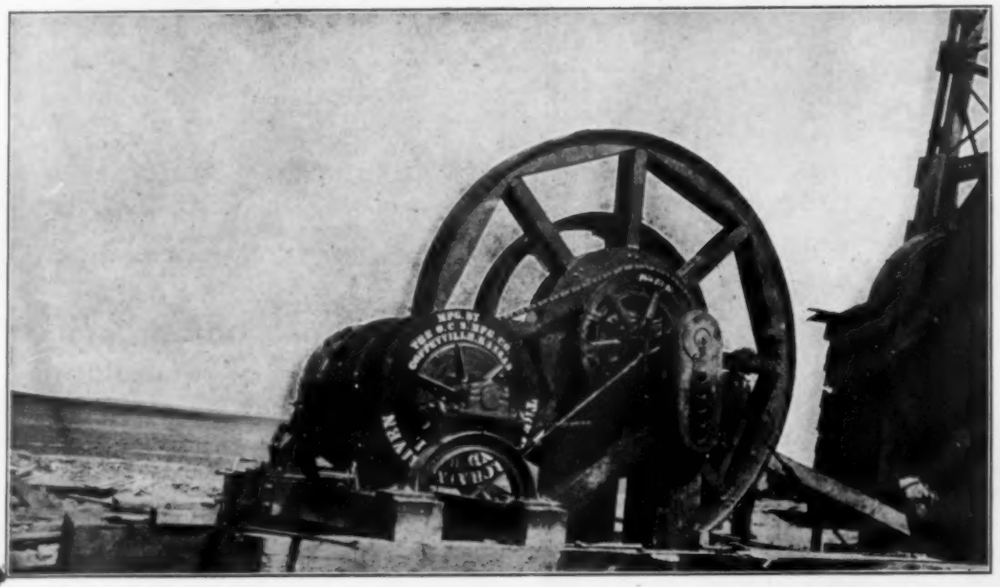
READING IRON COMPANY
READING, PA.

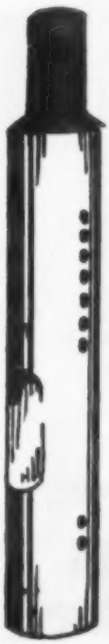
World's Largest Makers of Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe

Oil Well Supply Co., Distributors
Stores in all Important Oil Fields

READING PIPE
GENUINE WROUGHT IRON

The Pioneer





The S. & B. was the *First* Successful

Chain Driven Sand Reel

and *Today* There

is no other mechanism made that will consistently handle any size Bailer in any depth hole as easily, as fast, as economically, and with as little wear and tear and little fuel and power consumption as the S. & B. Chain Driven Sand Reel.

At Your Supply Store

Manufactured by

THE OIL COUNTRY SPECIALTIES MFG. CO.

Coffeyville, Kansas

The Only Rock Bit
with

Your First
Reamer

Reed Roller Bit Co.

New York Houston Los Angeles

Just One Valve!

The reason so many big operators have standardized on Darling Gate Valves is because their first experience proved conclusively that Darlings would keep on working when other makes were in for repairs or discarded entirely.

Hook-on just one Darling Gate Valve—compare its simplicity, ease of operation and long life with any other valve, and its performance will convince you that a full complement of Darlings is positive insurance against production losses and expensive replacements.

Darling Valve & Manufacturing Co.

Williamsport, Pa.

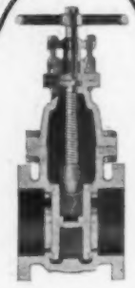
New York Chicago Oklahoma City Houston

Mid-Continent Distributors:

Frick-Reid Supply Company
Atlas Supply Company
International Supply Company
Petroleum Supply Company

California Distributor:
Petroleum Equipment Company, Los Angeles

DARLING
GATE VALVES

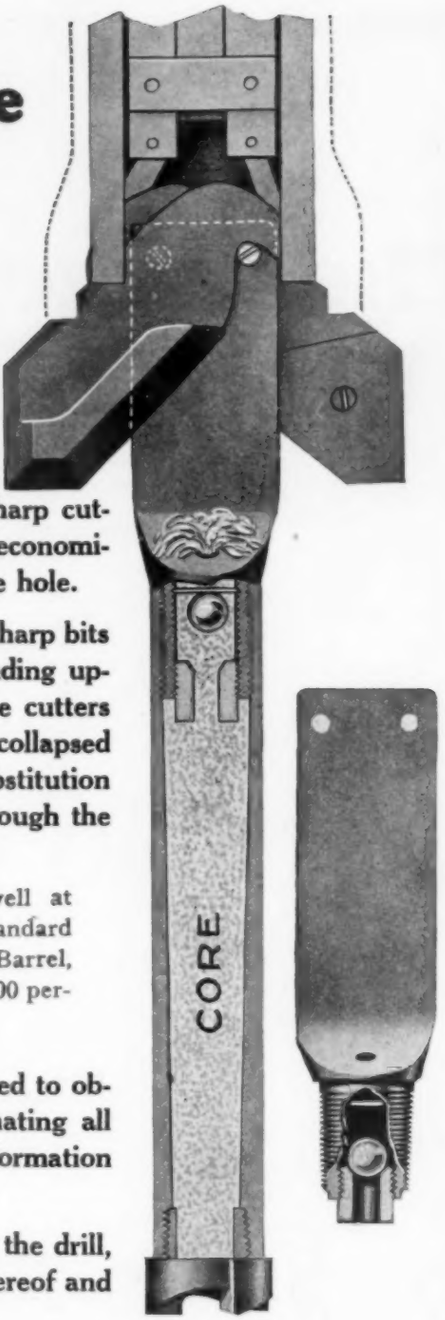


The Discs in Darling Gate Valves are independent of each other and of the wedges. They are free to revolve and change their positions with each operation thus avoiding unequal wear and insuring a clean tight seal ALWAYS.

The Largest Organization of Its Kind in the World

HALLIBURTON OIL WELL CEMENTING CO.
Duncan, Okla.

Why Not Use the Standard Collapsible Rotary Drill and Core Barrel



in drilling your next well? You will be surprised by great saving of time and fuel.

A scientifically heat treated sharp cutting edge can be constantly and economically maintained at bottom of the hole.

Dull cutters are replaced with sharp bits in from 15 to 30 minutes, depending upon depth of the hole. When the cutters become dull the drill is quickly collapsed and brought to the surface for substitution of cutters by a cable lowered through the drill stem.

Drilling a 2250-foot wildcat well at mouth of Cedar Bayou with a Standard Collapsible Rotary Drill and Core Barrel, Mr. C. T. Rucker took more than 100 perfect cores without a failure.

Only a few minutes are required to obtain a large perfect core—eliminating all "guessing" as to character of formation being penetrated.

Simply collapse and withdraw the drill, attach core barrel to lower end thereof and return to bottom of the hole.

The drill stem is not withdrawn until the hole is completed.

Write for Literature

O. M. CARTER

W. T. HILTPOLD, Sales Agent
206-7-8 Scanlan Bldg., HOUSTON, TEXAS

When Dad courted Mother

No rasping horns and dashing motors in those days—no flappers or gin parties—the boy who took a drink was shunned quite generally.

But JONES SUCKER RODS were even then the dominating favorite of the oil men, and today their quality still is pre-eminent,—they have led in every progressive betterment—they are still the model that others seek to imitate.

Jones Forged-End Sucker Rods

are the finest Rods made—bar none—use them and you'll agree.

S. M. Jones Co. Toledo, Ohio.

"The Largest Manufacturers of Sucker Rods in the World."

Mid-Continent Office: 601 Wright Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

Sell Your Gas

Pump Electrically

IMPORTANT economies can be effected by selling all gas, and then doing your pumping electrically with Westinghouse Pumping Equipment.

Some of the reasons for these economies are:

—Attendant charges are reduced. Pumpers may serve a greater number of wells.

—Time in cleaning is reduced. High speed with high horsepower is available for all cleaning operations.

—Power cost based on the selling price of gas is reduced.

Electric Pumping with Westinghouse Pumping Equipment results in increased production with a continuous flow of power adjustable to the highest productive stroke per minute.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh Pennsylvania
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities of
the United States and Foreign Countries

Westinghouse

X 81777

ANNOUNCING CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT OF REED ROLLER BIT COMPANY

To My Friends:

The Reed Roller Bit Company was incorporated in 1919 by Niels Esperson and C. E. Reed. The business, thanks to our friends, prospered amazingly.

Mr. Esperson died in October, 1922. His widow inherited his interests and has desired to close out her holdings. Under financial pressure I was deprived of stock control in April, 1924, and under date of December 31, 1924, resigned management. I have now accepted a proposal and sold my entire stockholdings for cash, the re-assignment of certain patent rights, and other considerations, among which are:

"Release from all liability in connection with past and pending litigation involving patent or trade rights of the Reed Roller Bit Company of every name and nature."

"A full and complete release of all money demands and claims of every kind of Mrs. Esperson, the Niels Esperson Estate, and the Reed Roller Bit Company against C. E. Reed."

The executed contract of sale further provides, "that C. E. Reed is free and clear of any obligations to or claims of the said parties (Mrs. Niels Esperson, the Niels Esperson Estate, and the Reed Roller Bit Company) as to his activities or employment and may engage in any line or take employment without interference, claims, objections, or litigation by Mrs. Niels Esperson, the Niels Esperson Estate, or the Reed Roller Bit Company; provided, however, that this shall not be construed as a license to C. E. Reed to engage in infringement of any of the patents owned by the Reed Roller Bit Company against C. E. Reed."

My new inventions, plans, and connections of interest to the trade will be announced in due course. I shall continue active in the trade.

I am deeply grateful to the industry and the rotary drilling fraternity, whose support has made my inventions famous and known wherever rotary drilling is done and thanking my friends and the trade that have made my success possible, I am,

Gratefully,

C. E. REED,
P. O. Box 353
Houston, Texas

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Institute Report Makes Answer To Oil Conservation Inquiry

Compilation which is work of best minds in the industry is published for general distribution

A report of the committee of 11 directors of the American Petroleum Institute to the board constitutes the answer of this representative institution to the questions of the President's Oil Conservation Board, was transmitted under date of August 7.

The roport is voluminous and has been published in book form, and is to be distributed generally to the oil industry and to the public.

Work of compiling the report has extended over a period of more than six months and the completed volume represents not only the opinions of the committee apopinted to compile it, but the technical knowledge and deductions of sub-committees of practical and technical men familiar with the production, refining and distribution of oil in the several sections of the United States. Also statistical information on the future growth of population and of the use of automobiles and other gasoline engines and the possibilities of increased efficiency in internal combustion engines, was drawn from sources familiar with those facts.

The report covers thoroughly the question in hand and is illuminated by numerous statistical tables and charts.

Waste Allegation

The question of waste in the oil industry which has been the principal concern of the questionnaires sent out by the board, is dismissed with the small comment that "waste is negligible". Supporting statistical data from sources representing approximately half of the oil handled in 1924, shows a gross loss in all handling, including producing, refining, transporting and marketing, of only 3½ per cent.

The report states it is reasonable to assume that the oil resources of the United States, including oil from wells, shale, coal and lignites, assure the country of a sufficient supply of motor fuel and lubricants for the national defense and for essential uses beyond the time when science will limit the demand by developing more efficient use of, or substitutes for, oil, or will displace its use as a source of power by harnessing a natural energy.

The conclusions negative the idea that there is imminent danger of the exhaustion of the petroleum reserves of the United States. The report estimates petroleum recoverable by present methods of flowing and pumping from existing wells, and acreage proven, to be 5,300,000,000 barrels, and that after pumping and flowing cease there will remain in the area now producing and proven 26,000,000,000 barrels of oil, a considerable portion of which can be recovered by known processes.

The report indicates that the major oil reserves of the United States lie in 1,100,000,000 acres of land underlain by sedimentary rocks and not fully explored, in which geology indicates oil is possible. With extended search new supplies will be found therein. In addition the report states that improved methods of deep drilling, the limit of which has not been reached, will disclose in many areas deposits not hitherto available. It is pointed out that the nation has an additional reserve in the vast deposits of oil shale, coal and lignites all of which liquid fuel and lubricants may be extracted if and when the cost of recovery is justified by the price of these products. It is stated that these deposits are so huge that they promise, under conservative estimates, an unlimited supply.

Summary

The summary of conclusions follow:

1. There is no imminent danger of the exhaustion of the petroleum reserves of the United States.

2. It is reasonable to assume that a sufficient supply of oil will be available for national defense and for essential uses in the United States beyond the time when science will limit the demand by developing more efficient use of, or substitutes for, oil, or will displace its use as a source of power by harnessing a natural energy.

3. Current supply and demand cannot stay in balance, since the amount of both supply and demand are constantly changing. Generally, current supply will exceed or be less than current demand, creating surplus or shortage; either condition will be reflected in price, but price will in time correct either condition.

4. Petroleum recoverable by present methods of flowing and pumping from existing wells and acreage thus proven consist of five billion, three hundred million (5,300,000,000) barrels of crude oil.

5. It is estimated that after pumping and flowing there will remain in the area now producing and proved 26,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil, a considerable portion of which can be recovered by improved and known processes such as flooding with water, the introduction of air and gas pressure and mining, when price justifies.

6. Improved methods of deep drilling below oil sands now producing will disclose in many areas deposits not hitherto available, which will be tantamount to the discovery of new fields. Improved methods of producing have been perfected which will make possible recovery of oil from these lower levels. The limit of deep drilling has not been reached.

7. The major oil reserves of the United States lie in some 1,100,000,000 acres of lands underlain by sedimentary rocks, and not fully explored, in which geology indicates oil is possible. With extended search new supplies will be found therein.

8. The Nation has an additional reserve in the vast deposits of oil shale, coal and lignites from all of which liquid fuel and lubricants may be extracted if and when the cost of recovery is justified by the price of these products. These deposits are so huge that they promise, under conservative estimates, an almost unlimited supply.

9. While this report is confined to the petroleum supply and demand within contitnental United States the importance of imports cannot be ignored. Countries to the south are known to have large petroleum resources, for the output of which the United States is a natural market and the supply therefrom must inevitably have its influence on the consumption of American reserves.

10. The advisability of future petroleum supplies from the vast area of land mentioned above depends upon incentives to the exploration which in the past has given the Nation a sufficient supply of petroleum, in peace and in war, throughout the history of the oil industry, from its inception in 1859.

There must be:

(a) Security in the ownership of oil lands and of the right to lease.

(b) Conditions of exploration and development by owners or lessees permitting exercise of initiative, liberty of action, the play of competition and the free operation of the law of supply and demand.

(c) Prices that will provide a return to producers, refiners, and distributors commensurate to the risks involved and the capital invested.

11. The supply of petroleum will be made to go much further through more efficient utilization. Automotive experts state that the mileage of the motor car per gallon of gasoline may be doubled through structural mechanical changes, when price justifies such changes. Improved mechanics will also result in smaller consumption of lubricants.

12. Through improved methods, principally the process known as "cracking", the refining branch of the industry has already increased the yield of gasoline, now the major product of petroleum. Through further improvements and ex-

tensions the supply of gasoline will be augmented still further by the "cracking" of fuel oil. In consequence the supply of fuel oil will be correspondingly diminished, thus eventually removing fuel oil from competition with coal.

13. Waste in the production, transportation, refining and distribution of petroleum and its products is negligible.

The members of the committee which prepared the report are:

J. Edgar Pew, President, American Petroleum Institute, New York; Vice-President, Sun Oil Company, Dallas, Texas.

E. W. Marland, President, Marland Oil Company, Ponca City, Oklahoma.

D. M. Folsom, Director, General Petroleum Corporation, San Francisco.

E. T. Wilson, Chairman of the Board, Continental Oil Company, Denver.

K. R. Kingsbury, President Standard Oil Company (California), San Francisco.

George S. Davison, President Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh.

W. S. Farish, President, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston.

J. C. Donnell, President, Ohio Oil Company, Findlay, Ohio.

W. N. Davis, President, Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association; Vice-President, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Frank Haskell, President, Tidal Oil Company, New York.

R. L. Welch, General Secretary, American Petroleum Institute, New York.

No Substitutes Needed for Fifty Years

Williamstown, Mass.—That the world has large reserves of oil and that an open door policy which would admit all nations to their development is desirable for the best utilization, was brought out in a discussion of world oil possibilities before the Institute of Politics. The oil situation was discussed by Dr. C. K. Leith, chairman of the conference, F. Julius Fohs, Dr. V. R. Garfias and Dr. A. C. Veatch.

Dr. Leith, chairman of the conference, discussed present United States and world production and stressed the necessity for the open door in oil development in all countries, due to the fact that the United States could not maintain its present large production and exports. Unless the open door policy is established and those able to develop oil lands most efficiently permitted to do so, there will be a world shortage, as it takes from five to fifteen years to develop new foreign pools and, while the United States might supply its own needs, other countries will feel the pinch unless adequate open door development is permitted and started in time.

Mr. Fohs, chairman of the Petroleum Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, then outlined the oil deposits of the United States and Canada by districts and gave it as his opinion that 1924 saw the peak of United States production passed with the possibility of another peak in 1928 or soon thereafter should the salt domes, now being located by geological methods in the Gulf Coast, prove the production anticipated; this being the only very large United States possibility in sight. New pools are expected in many of the present districts and much additional oil from deeper sands but, in order to prevent too rapid depletion, participation was urged in development of foreign pools by our nationals and imports of foreign oil. With such imports and with the use of special methods of recovery to increase the output from present American pools, and finally the mining of oil sands, as well as more efficiency in the utilization, there is no cause for quantitative use of substitutes, such as oil produced synthetically from shale or from coal, for a period of fifty years after which such substitutes would probably be necessary. While it can not be said that no new districts will be opened, still the probabilities favor present known districts being our chief source of supply.

Canada has no oil deposits of first rank in sight and while the tar sands of the Mackenzie River district may one day be mined for their oil content, present methods of recovery and high costs make this prohibitive for years to come. The same is true of the higher grade oil sands in Utah. New development in Prince Edward Island may open a new oil district.

Mexican Possibilities

Dr. Garfias discussed the oil possibilities in Mexico, Central and South America. Mexico production is steadily declining but, with the elimination of the fears invoked by the uncertainty of the present law, new deposits of size will be opened in Eastern Mexico, with a large production though it is doubtful that another bonanza pool, of the character of the one now being stripped and which has produced one billion barrels of oil, will again be found. Central America, especially Honduras and Panama, has possibilities. South America has three large possibilities, Venezuela, Colombia, and the East slope of the Andes in Brazil, Bolivia and Argentine. The two former will first be developed as they offer ready chances but the oil law in Colombia makes development difficult. The East slope of the Andes can yield much oil but development will be slow and costs high, and long concessions necessary to warrant it. Peru also has oil pools of consequence. Venezuela does not offer the outlook for the large gusher production first anticipated but will yield much oil, though it will be 1928 before much is available.

Dr. A. C. Veatch, vice president of the Sinclair Petroleum Development Company, outlined the chief posibilities of the rest of the world, as follows:

Russia Equals U. S.

In Russia, in the Caspian Sea area, possibilities for production equal those of the United States. In Persia and Mesopotamia there are large possibilities. In India, which is restricted to British development, and in China there are considerable possibilities. In Northern Sakhalien there are reserves equal to one third to one half of those of the United States. In Northern Alaska they are of possibly equal dimensions. In Europe, Asia, New Zealand, and South coast of Alaska smaller deposits occur.

While production has been had for years from Galicia and Roumania, it was predicted that with intensive development such as the United States has enjoyed, Germany, France, England, Northern and West Central Africa all would yield commercial oil deposits. England has laws which make development prohibitive while the laws of France, for France and its colonies, make development by foreign capital impossible, and French initiative and experience to permit development by its own nationals are lacking. Japan has taken over the north half of Sakhalien and has started development, though this concession was originally granted by the Soviet government to an American company.

The previous conferences on iron and coal, together with this on oil, stressed the fact that industrial development of a nation depends largely on a happy combination of raw materials and their development. Free exploration of foreign deposists by those (regardless of nationality) having the initiative, technique and financial resources for intensive development may become a speeding factor, second to none, in the upbuilding of backward nations.

PETROLEUM EXPOSITION FOR CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Brea, California, August 10th, it was decided to hold a Petroleum Exposition in Brea from January 19 to 26. This will be at the same time that the American Petroleum Institute will hold its annual meeting in Los Angeles.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Board's Work is Done—

THE latest publicity put out by the President's Oil Conservation Board announces that the period for receipt of answers to its questionnaires expired on August 1. This is just a week in advance of the announcement of the report compiled by a committee of the American Petroleum Institute, and it is to be hoped that the fact that the board had previously been advised that such a report was in process will permit its acceptance.

The board now proposes to have its advisory committee digest the answers received from those to whom it addressed its inquiries. It is estimated that this digest will take two months of this committee's time. After that the committee's report is to be submitted to the members of the board, and after that comes an open hearing in which six or eight presidents of the leading oil companies will be invited to participate.

It is hardly possible that the mass of information which has come in in answer to the inquiries will be more comprehensive than is the report of the American Petroleum Institute. Nor is it probable that the board's advisory committee can prepare a statement of its findings in a more interestingly understandable manner. Presenting it not alone to the Conservation Board; but to the whole world in book form, gives every member of Congress and the President himself opportunity to not only gain the information which the inquiry was organized to seek, but does it so entertainingly that they should not be bored through absorbing the information it presents.

With these facts in view, and assuming that the administration's predisposition to economy and the elimination of waste extends all along the line, the Conservation Board could do no better than to adopt the Institute's report as its own, and as such transmit it to the consideration of the President and Congress.

In considering this report, the board can take cognizance that the American Petroleum Institute is an organization whose patriotism is as great as the spirit which fathered the idea of the inquiry; in fact, five of the members of the committee which prepared the report were members of the National Petroleum War Service Committee which gave such signal service during the late war, and of which the Institute is an heir.

The committee was selected from among the recog nized leaders of the oil industry, and its members were selected for their knowledge of the facts which were to be investigated. The inquiry was conducted in its different phases as regards divisions of the industry by members of the committee whose experience best fitted them for that part of the inquiry, and they in turn appointed sub-committees whose membership included the highest technical talent.

Beginning as the committee did with the knowledge gained in the daily work of its members, the fact that they spent six months of careful research, in which many besides the members were employed, a two-months consideration by the advisory committee can hardly be more than superficial in comparison. The members of the board itself could labor long and not arrive at a more comprehensive understanding than it can have from a perusal of the summary of the Institute's report, and its selection of six or eight presidents of oil corporations would probably include some whose training and ability make of them more efficient corporation executives than technicians in the ramifications of the intimate details of the oil business. This, in the light of the fact that the report is printed in book form and available to the public, would make the proposed public hearing burdensome to a record which is already overloaded with information which certain of our public officials persistently and willfully misunderstand.

No doubt the President was sincere in his concern over the future of the oil supply. But a report has now been made by authorities who are at least as competent as any governmental agency can command. It shows conclusively that, for the time being at least, the future of the country's welfare in so far as petroleum supplies are concerned, is amply cared for. The object of the inquiry having been obtained, there is no occasion for further waste of time and money, either of the government or of those who we would presume will be called to the proposed public hearing.

If the future of the country depends on oil supplies, the country is safe. Wastefulness in methods of handling and utilization is inconsequential in the aggregate, and steps that no inquiry can hasten are being taken to still further minimize this waste.

With these facts before it, the President's Oil Conservation Committee could do no better than call its task completed.

WHEREVER specific knowledge gathers in collective thought the reward is always broader vision. Round-table discussions sponsored by trade associations have amassed in a few moments, knowledge that would have required years to gain through individual experience.

Standardization of practice and equipment—market stabilization—uniformity of purpose of quality of service are a few of the ideals made possible through trade organizations.

But regardless of how broad the scope of these trade information clearing houses their potential value is of necessity limited. It is here that the trade publication has been able to supplement the trade organization in its valuable work. Where the latter touches a selected few of specialized training the former reaches thousands of more diversified experience. And it is the trade publication's duty to gather and exchange this widespread knowledge.

In the Oil Industry we are sometimes prone to diffidence and reticence. We are altogether too individual. No matter how humble his job everyone learns new and interesting things about his work which the other fellow does not know or has not discovered. It may seem trivial or commonplace to you but be of world of value to someone else engaged in your type of work.

The OIL WEEKLY is anxious to relay these valuable "shop hints" on to you. But it is only possible to serve you in the degree that you serve others. It may have been an unusual hook-up job on your power or a simplified system you have devised for keeping your production records; maybe an economic disposal of old equipment or handy lease form. But what ever it is, if you have something new that helps in your work it is your duty to pass it along to fellow workers in other parts of the country. Let us hear from you.

Mid-Continent Operators Expect Crude Cut Following Pennsylvania

General weakness of crude structure comes with curtailment of runs to stills

By J. Kent Ridley,
Staff Representative

Fears expressed in opinions of operators in the Mid-Continent section during recent days that a crude cut is imminent were heightened by the announcement of the cut in Pennsylvania on Tuesday. As this is written (Wednesday) it is an even guess, almost a certainty, that there will be readjustments of prices before this can reach the reader. This is but an expression of the fact that the crude oil market is weak. And crude is weak because gasoline continues downward, although domestic buying was a little more active during the week as the price reached levels to which the buyers were evidently waiting for it to go. Fuel oil is strong—whether because of the pending coal strike is problematical.

Decrease in the total recovery for the United States last week is so small as to be negligible, but an analysis of the estimate statistics shows that except for the increase in Arkansas occasioned by placing more wells on the pump, there would have been a larger difference in the total. Whether or not such procedure is correct, the trade has been inclined to look upon Arkansas oil in a different light from other sections because of its gravity. In the latter event, and figuring that Arkansas' principal influence is upon fuel oil, the estimate of production is sufficiently lower last week to be encouraging.

Mexican statistics on both production and storage show a substantial loss in that section, which is to be considered in connection with the strength of fuel oil.

Field development in the Mid-Continent, and particularly in North Texas, is beginning to feel the effects of the weakness of the market—an effect that is not altogether reflected in statistics of new wells authorized. There is a lethargy in progressing with the work that has possibilities of having an effect upon the crude recovery.

It might be mentioned in passing that the curtailment of crude run to stills while mooted as to quantity, is hardly much greater than the loss of recovery, which means that greater production losses will have to be arranged before there will be an effect upon stocks.

A common question in Tulsa the first of the week was "will crude prices hold?" That is unmistakable evidence of a fear of lower prices. It comes more as the result of general conditions than any specific happenings. No crude oil reductions have happened in the Mid-Continent. The major pipe line concerns are holding connections.

So far independent refiners have held on to light oil connections.

But refinery runs are being decreased. That is a condition the producer knows is not a good omen for the price of his product.

About all that can be said of reduced refinery runs is that they have been made. Several estimates have been made on the amount of the reduction, these varying from 3000 to 12,000 barrels daily.

Neither of these amounts could have much bearing on the total crude oil charged into Mid-Continent stills. But each investigator has learned that reduced runs became a fact late in July, so the actual reduction for the area is greater than either the 3000 or the 12,000 barrels daily.

Another condition that does not offer hope for a continued crude market is the action of gasoline. Mid-Continent refinery executives have at last yielded and are not trying to hold U. S. motor gasoline at 12 cents or above. Quotations Monday were from 11¼ to 11½ cents for gasoline of this grade.

It should be stated that this price has resulted in a better market, as sales and shipments have taken a jump in response to the lowered prices.

This lower gasoline market bids fair to relieve the situation with refiners, at least for those equipped to make profitable gasoline at such sales figures. But the fact that refinery runs are being cut down does not promise well for the crude oil market and that is one of the conditions that causes the question "will crude prices hold?" to be asked so often.

There is another phase to the refined market situation that carries a tone of optimism. Fuel oil is going up and has been for three weeks. It started up a month in advance of the usual trend of the market. Refiners Monday were asking $1.10 and $1.15 for Mid-Continent fuel oil. Some refiners were refusing to sell, saying they would hold for a still higher market.

The threatening coal strike is credited with causing this action in fuel oil prices. Should this come about, the $1.25 price on fuel oil is no far jump.

But this possibility carries its chief hope for the refiner. It will allow him to keep up a winter operation of equipment on a basis sufficient to assure crude connections, while he can dispose of gasoline on the open market.

But producers do not see the threatened coal strike as having such influence that it will result in winter refinery runs at a figure sufficient to keep crude oil prices up.

The whole tone of the Mid-Continent crude market at the first of the week carried a tone of doubt. The refined market was in better state but at prices lower than those prevailing a week ago.

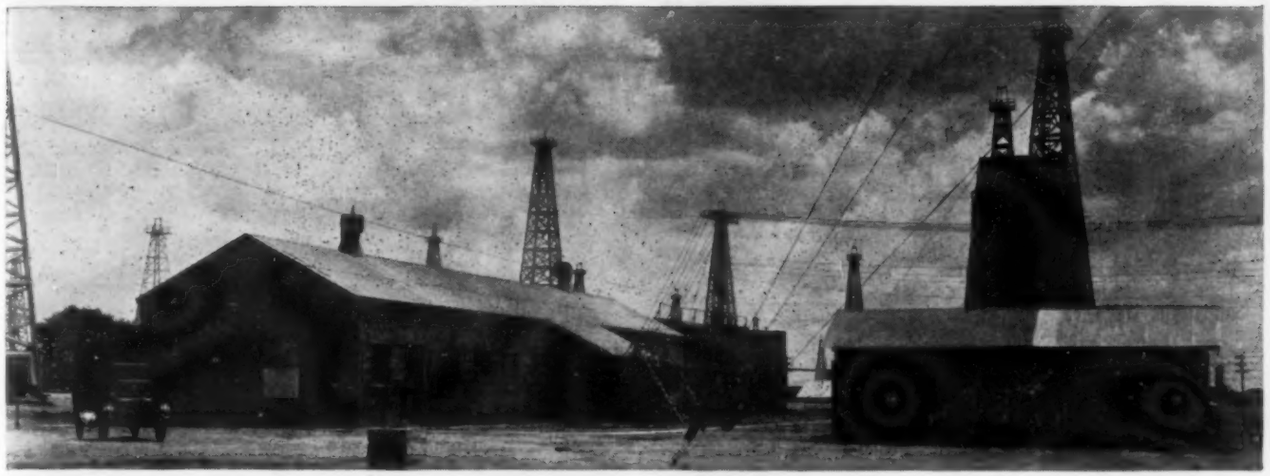
Charles E. Reed, late treasurer of the Cowan Oil and Refining Company, died July 30, in Paris, France, while on a three months tour of Europe. He was accompanied by his wife at the time of his death. Mr. Reed will be remembered by members of the oil fraternity as having been formerly associated with the Union Oil Company, the St. Helena Petroleum Company and other producing organizations.

Light and Heavy Oil Production

Week Ending August 8

The following table shows the light and heavy oil production for all the fields in the United States during the past week in comparison with the previous week:

	August 8		August 1	
Field—	Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy
Oklahoma	423,265	10,200	428,490	9,150
California	410,800	265,800	416,000	266,500
Texas	262,015	135,001	272,050	127,638
Eastern States	104,200	.....	103,500	.....
Mountain States	101,405	4,440	96,040	4,985
Kansas	88,800	1,480	90,800	1,500
Arkansas	37,900	220,565	38,310	202,970
Louisiana	43,785	16,190	44,305	15,190
Totals	1,472,170	653,676	1,489,495	627,933
Grand U. S. Total	2,125,846		2,129,435	



Electric generating station of the Simms Oil Company at Wortham

Central Generating Station for Field Is Advantage

Periodic excess demands of wells is balanced by other wells taking abnormal lower load

By Frank Gardner
Engineer, Simms Oil Company

THE central electric generating station of the Simms Oil Company at Wortham is an example of the growing tendency in the industry to seek greater economy and efficiency in production methods. It is only recently that any great amount of attention has been given power problems in the field, however, some valuable advancement has been made along this line.

The development of the oil field electric motor has made possible further advancement in the method of applying power to field requirements. The largest power consuming operation is the lifting of the fluid from the sands, and where a complete power unit is placed at the well this must be large enough to take care of the maximum demand. This extreme load which must be met is usually three or four times the normal operating load and occurs periodically, often amounting to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the operating time. In a Balcones field of 500 wells with individual pumping power plants the horse power capacity would amount to something like 17,500 while the total load would be around 5000 horse power. By having this periodic excess demand brought back to a central plant it would be absorbed and matched with wells taking an abnormal lower load thereby smoothing out the demand. This diversity factor increases in value as the number of wells increase and is the item that makes a central station advantageous.

Favorable for Generating Plant

Conditions at Wortham were favorable for the installation of a small generating plant as our properties were compact, a shortage of gas was foreseen, we could closely estimate the number of wells to be pumped before the plant was started, we had three of the four necessary power units as well as other equipment, fairly good shipping facilities were available and we could anticipate our load requirements. With these items we could lay out our distribution system, design the plant and have it running by the time it was needed without the expense of temporary pumping engines.

The plant consists of three 150-horse power Fairbanks-Morse style "V" oil engines direct connected to 125 KVA Fairbanks-Morse 2300 volt alternators and one 200 horse power style "VA" full Diesel Fairbanks-Morse oil engine direct connected to a 170 KVA 2300 volt alternator, all with belt driven exciters. A General Electric Company switch board consisting of four generator panels, a one two-circuit feeder panel was installed. The generator panels carried ammeters and indicating watt meters while the feeder panels had ammeters and intergrating watt hour meters. A pyrometer was placed on the latter which registers the exhaust temperature on each engine exhaust. In addition a volt meter, power factor indicator and syncroscope were bracket mounted. All generators are controlled by a General Electric Company voltage regulator.

Pumping motor and motor house on Simms Oil Company's Wortham lease.

Requirements Determined Type of Equipment

Soon after the decision was made to build the plant we found that about eleven wells would be ready to use motors for swabbing, agitating, running tubing for blowing and pumping. Accordingly one alternator was expressed from the factory and the lines built, transformers, motors and countershafts installed on these wells and placed in service in about three weeks. More wells were placed on the line from time to time as they came in and additional units installed until thirty-one were finally on the plant.

The wells at first consumed from three to five kilo-watts while being agitated or pumped with considerable gas. As the gas depleted the load increased to around six and eight kilo-watts per well, where it remained until the fluid either decreased in volume per day or the wells began to show water. The pressure of water increased the well load as high as eighteen kilo-watts. This is a very severe load for a 15-35 horse power motor unless the power factor is above ninety per cent and the voltage held within five per cent of normal at the motor. These motors will perform under such conditions in medium warm weather but requires close attention by the pumper and electrician. Low power factor and heavy loadings

At right is an interior view of the Simms Oil Company's electric generating station. In the center are static condensers. At the left is the switch board.

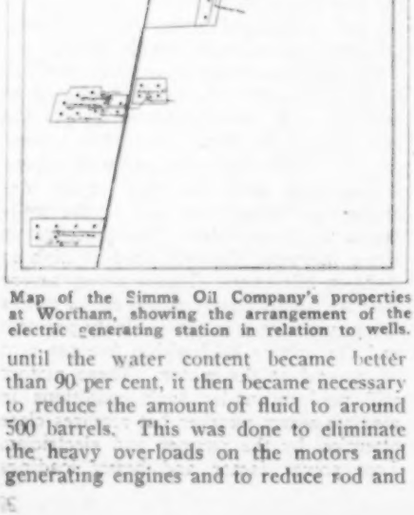
made it necessary to install static condensers of a capacity of one-half our generator ratings.

Efficient Arrangement

Our distribution system was laid out so that a failure in a line or transformer bank would not affect too many wells, and to that end we used No. 2 copper wire on 35-foot poles throughout the system. The station was built in the approximate center of the load which enabled us to use two feeders. For serving the thirty-one wells we built five banks of 37½ KVA transformers and two banks of 50 KVA transformers. The static condensers were located as near as possible to the center of the load to be corrected on each feeder.

Oxide film type of lightning arresters were installed on each feeder on leaving the station in addition to the pole type of arrester at each transformer bank.

The production of each well was maintained between 550 to 680 barrels of fluid



Map of the Simms Oil Company's properties at Wortham, showing the arrangement of the electric generating station in relation to wells.

until the water content became better than 90 per cent, it then became necessary to reduce the amount of fluid to around 500 barrels. This was done to eliminate the heavy overloads on the motors and generating engines and to reduce rod and tubing trouble. This load reduction was accomplished by slowing the pumping speed from 28 strokes per minute to 24 and in some cases by shortening the stroke. The peak load remained nearly constant from the beginning until a majority of the wells started pumping off. This was due to using the motors first swabbing those wells that were not flowing. When the water entered the sands some of the swabbing wells were placed on air and about the same time the heavy loading was shifted to the wells that had ceased flowing. As this was occuring the first heavy wells began to decrease and in a number of cases pump off. This maintained a fairly uniform peak during all the development work which subsided some as all wells were placed on the beam. The production of the wells was noticed to be affected by the nearness of air wells, in some cases the fluid and power consumed was increased. The present load averages 9200 KWH per day with a fuel consumption of 1100 gallons, 11 gallons of lubricating oil and 2000 gallons of make-up cooling water. The operating force consists of one chief operator, three station operators and one electrician.

There has been a good deal written for and against the electric oil field motor from an operating standpoint, but, this method of pumping the wells eliminates the objection of not producing power from oil field products.

Under the authority of Edward T. Moore, president and W. L. Todd, vice-president and with the cooperation of J. N. Rush, division superintendent, the work was carried out by M. G. English, construction superintendent and Paul E. Workman, electrical engineer.

Smackover East Field Production Increases

El Dorado, Ark.—Production from the Smackover East Field showed an increase of approximately 18,000 barrels per day, comparing last week's averages with those of the preceding period. This is due largely to the recent completion of a number of mediocre wells, finished in the Graves and Blossom sands, and in part to the completion of a large number of pumping rigs on second-sand wells which had ceased flowing. According to latest reports, the Blossom sand is yielding approximately 16,000 barrels of net oil per day; and new wells are being completed at this level from day to day, with initial flows ranging from 300 to 500 barrels of oil per day, with large quantities of gas. Some of the wells make only dry gas; and it might be said that, on the whole, the Blossom sand production has been disappointing, to date.

Thurman et al's Houston No. 1, in section 12-16-16 of the deep sand area in Union County, blew in unexpectedly last week while the crew was endeavoring to take a core. The derrick was blown down; and a piece of the drill pipe was blown through the top of a 55,000 barrel tank, nearby, owned by the Humble Oil & Refining Company. The well is a total loss; and is now blowing wild, making about 10,000 barrels of salt water and about 30,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

As representing the best of the Blossom sand wells, one notes from current reports that the Simms Oil Company's Cook No. 9, in section 16-16-15, has come in with an initial production of 750 barrels or oil per day from fifteen feet of sand at a total depth of 2653 feet; and that the Humble Oil & Refining Company's Laney No. 4, in the northeast corner of the SE¼ NE¼ of section 31-15-15, is making 600 barrels of clean oil per day from four feet of sand at a total depth of 2588 feet. Salt water tests were reported over the week-end by the Atlantic Oil Producing Company on the Berg lease in section 30-15-15; by J. E. Crosby on the Berg farm in section 33 of the same township; and by the Humble Oil & Refining Company on the Woods property, in section 34 of the same township. The Ohio Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company, and O. G. Murphy, each report gassers from the Blossom sand. One well makes dry gas; another oil in small quantities; and the other makes a little salt water along with the gas.

The Humble Oil & Refining Company is ratholing ahead at approximately 1250 feet in its Bodcau-Reed wildcat, in section 16-15-22, about eight miles southwest of the Irma field. The Humble's Ford wildcat, in section 28-16-24, near Stamps, has been shut down at a depth of approximately 1700 feet.

Braman and Garber Prominent Centers of Oklahoma Production

Prospects of drilling in Thomas area pending determination of fault; discovery still holding up

By Grady Triplett
Staff Representative

Tulsa, Oklahoma.—Both Braman and Garber moved closer to prominent positions as light oil producing fields in Oklahoma, with the opening of the week. These fields with the Thomas area are factors in the Mid-Continent's crude oil supply for the winter. Since both Braman and Garber can have substantial outputs within a few weeks, their positions are being watched closely.

In the case of the Thomas area, it will take drilling to determine the course of a fault line before an extensive drilling campaign can be carried out. The first well of this field, Thomas No. 2 of the Marland Oil Company, is still making 3260 barrels daily, after three months. The way this well holds up gives indications of a field of magnitude yet to be found and drilled out.

Braman is ahead of the deep sand at Garber for current production. But the number of wells likely to be completed at Garber this month leaves it with a chance to overcome the other light oil fields of Oklahoma during September. To do this, the Wilcox sand must be found productive over the greater part of the area now being drilled with 36 holes.

Braman Production

Production at Braman follows for the 24 hours ending at 7 a. m. August 10:

	Barrels
Comar Oil Co.:	
Bechtel 1, C S½ SE SW 5-27-1w	6166
Bechtel 2, townsite	1730
Bechtel 3, townsite	46
Horne 1, townsite	2961
Horne 3, townsite	15
Johnson 1, townsite	1905
Herbert Oil Co.:	
1 townsite	5535
2 townsite	18
Shawver et al, 1 townsite.....	180

Drilling at Braman has progressed to the point that whatever field exists will be in sections five and eight of township 27, range 1 west. Should a big field be uncovered, it might go on northeastward into other sections.

The bulk of the acreage of what looks like the promising part of the pool is held by the Comar Oil Company, owned jointly by the Roxana Petroleum Corporation and the Marland Oil Company. Ten quarter sections are held by this company, the Wentz Oil Corporation having a choice quarter, the northwest of the northeast of section 8, where one well now drilling gives promise of production.

If this part of the Braman field fulfills present indications by becoming a major oil pool, it will be a tribute to the core drill, as the territory was prospected twice with these machines. The present trend of production, northeast from the townsite, bears out findings from the core drill data.

Townsite Given Up

Drilling on the townsite has about been given up. Only four wells are going down and indications are that these are to be carried deeper than the Stalnaker sand, which is producing oil in the field. This sand, found slightly higher than 2400 feet at Braman, is thought to correlate with one of the sands at Tonkawa, the 2300-foot sand.

In area the Braman field may be small. But it has the possibility of four producing sands, just as existed at Tonkawa, the deepest one being the Wilcox. It should be found around 4400 feet at Braman.

Present drilling at Braman is for gaining production from the Stalnaker sand. But deeper drilling is certain, as all formations down to the Wilcox will be tested.

With the Comar Oil Company in possession of the bulk of the best acreage, on present estimates, the drilling campaign is not intense.

The Wentz Oil Corporation, drilling No. 1 Andrew in the northwest of the northeast of section 8-27-1 west, found 35,000,000 feet of gas at 1935 feet. This well is now drilling in lime at 1990 feet and should be down to the Stalnaker level by the end of the week. The gas found under 1900 feet and the log of the hole give indications of the well being on structure, so its chance for making an oil well are excellent.

There are 17 wells drilling over the 10 quarter sections held by the Comar Oil Company.

Tulsa, Okla.—Schroeder 2-W, Roxana Petroleum Corporation, Garber field, made 86 barrels the first two hours from lime topped at 4139 feet and extending to 4145 feet. This well is an east offset to the first Wilcox sand of the field. Depths of wells differ. Wolfe 1-W of the same company made 1115 barrels Tuesday from Wilcox sand, total depth 4445 feet. The well has 15 feet of cavings and is being cleaned to deepen.

Wilcox Sand at Garber

Hope for substantial Wilcox sand production at Garber was boosted early this week, when No. 1-W Wolfe of the Roxana Petroleum Corporation SE, NW 13-22-4 west, began making heads every 45 minutes after the drill passed into the top of the Wilcox sand at 4420 feet. A lime was encountered at 4416 feet. As the hole was deepened the amount of oil increased. Drilling is progressing slowly, so the performance of the well will not be known for a short time.

This well is a half mile north and a quarter mile west of Belveal 1 of the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, the first Wilcox sand well of the field.

At least 15 wells should be drilled into the Wilcox sand at Garber before the end of August. These to some extent will determine the Wilcox sand area at Garber.

These two fields, with the Thomas area, are high lights of one of the most intense leasing and drilling campaigns ever conducted in Oklahoma. This section of Oklahoma, the "red beds area," is under the core drill. Success of this type of prospecting at both Braman and Thomas have convinced executives of the producing companies that subsurface information is the only data by which the area is to be judged.

The Gypsy Oil Company is ready to begin a test on a vast block of acreage assembled in McIntosh County. The well will be in the southwest quarter of section 17-10-14. The company has upwards of 1500 acres of leases having spent months in perfecting titles. From a geological standpoint the area gives promise of oil but it has had such scant test by drill that it comes under the class of wildcat drilling.

Comparison of Mexican Production

Company—	First Six Months' Production, 1925 Light	Heavy	Total	First Six Months' Production, 1924 Light	Heavy	Total	Heavy Figures Decrease Light Figures Increase Light	Heavy	Total
Pan American Eastern	13,049,667	9,284,208	22,333,875	10,807,904	1,965,686	12,772,690	2,242,663	7,318,522	9,561,185
Standard of New Jersey	588,035	11,667,835	12,255,870	786,159	11,208,023	11,994,182	198,124	459,812	261,688
Mexican Seaboard	510,610	6,416,620	6,927,230	1,347,071	7,296,743	8,643,814	836,461	880,123	1,716,584
Dutch Shell	232,471	5,711,122	5,943,593	360,342	6,218,812	6,579,154	127,871	507,690	635,561
Mexican Sinclair	83,188	4,417,813	4,501,001	72,503	8,584,651	8,657,154	10,685	4,166,838	4,156,153
Mexican Eagle	3,284,311	236,747	3,521,058	1,834,699	376,596	2,211,196	1,449,711	139,849	1,309,862
Mexican Gulf	1,410,230	1,517,594	2,927,824	1,210,710	5,806,504	7,017,214	199,520	4,288,910	4,089,390
Atlantic Gulf & West Indies	668,568	.....	668,568	949,480	.....	949,480	280,912	.....	280,912
Southern Pacific	.....	559,651	559,651	.....	2,463,778	2,463,778	.....	1,904,127	1,904,127
Texas	155,232	291,687	446,919	127,052	844,467	971,519	28,180	552,780	524,600
Penn Mex	422,996	.....	422,996	1,061,254	.....	1,061 254	638,258	.....	638,258
New England	17,180	370,989	388,169	29,887	1,720,330	1,750,217	12,707	1,349,341	1,362,048
National Railways	.....	324,979	324,979	.....	500,746	500,746	.....	175,767	175,767
Unity	.....	312,108	312,108	.....	323,301	323,301	.....	11,193	11,193
Panuco Boston	.....	286,494	286,494	.....	317,182	317,182	.....	30,688	30,688
Island Oil & Transport	258,483	.....	258,483	410,083	.....	410,083	151,600	.....	151,600
Freeport Sulphur	.....	234,594	234,594	.....	203,928	203 928	.....	30,666	30,666
Atlantic Lobos	215,305	.....	215,305	269,757	.....	269,757	54,452	.....	54,452
Pierce	31,014	60,074	91,088	26,277	82,617	108,894	4,737	22,543	17 806
Marland	.....	26,316	26,316	.....	4,333	4,333	.....	21,983	21,983
Miscellaneous	524,522	2,199,344	2,723,866	14,461	7,057,026	7,071,487	510,061	4,857,682	4,347,621
Grand totals	21,451,812	43,918,175	65,369,987	19,306,640	54,974,723	74,281,363	2,145,172	11,056,548	8,911,376

Mexican Production Decreases in Half Year

PRODUCTION of light and heavy crude for the first six months of 1925 totaling 65,369,987 barrels was a decrease of 8,911,376 barrels from the corresponding period in 1924 when 74,281,363 barrels were withdrawn from wells in the Panuco and Southern fields. All of the loss was in heavy crude which decreased 11,056,548 barrels during the period in question, while light crude showed an increase of 2,145,172 barrels.

The Huasteca Petroleum Company, light oil subsidiary of the Pan American Eastern, accounted for 13,049,667 barrels of the total light oil production of 21,451,812 barrels, an increase over the January to June 1924 production of 2,242,663 barrels, while the Mexican Eagle with a production of 3,284,311 barrels showed a gain of 1,449,711 barrels over the previous year. A gain of approximately 200,000 barrels was credited by the Mexican Gulf; the Pierce, Sinclair and Texas companies maintained their levels of the previous year with the smaller companies of the miscellaneous group showing an increase of 510,000 barrels.

The continued intrusion of salt water in its Toteco holdings was reflected in the production of the Mexican Seaboard which dropped from 1,347,071 barrels in the first part of 1924 to 510,610 barrels this year.

While the Transcontinental Petroleum Company (Standard of N. J.) was the largest producer of heavy crude with 11,667,835 barrels, its withdrawals were an increase of but 459,812 barrels over 1924, against which the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, subsidiary of the Pan American Eastern in the heavy oil district, had a production of 9,284,208 barrels, a gain of 7,318,522 barrels over the previous year. This increase was forced on the Pan American Eastern as the result of the completions by other companies on property adjacent to holdings of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation. These forced the latter to an offset campaign which proved so successful that it closed in the greater share of its production in the interior of Ebano where it was estimated as having a reserve averaging from 30,000 to 50,000 barrels daily.

Salt water in Cacalilao is responsible for a drop in heavy oil production of over 4,000,000 barrels on the part of both the Mexican Gulf and the Sinclair; 880,123 barrels for the Mexican Seaboard and the greater part of the 4,854,604 barrels in the miscellaneous group. Salt water in Halcon caused a loss of approximately 2,000,000 barrels for the East Coast Oil Company (Southern Pacific); water in Salvasuchi for a 1,349,341 barrel drop in production of the New England Fuel Oil Company (Magnolia), and in Cacalilao was responsible for the greater part of the 507,690 barrel drop in Dutch Shell production.

The fololwing table shows light and heavy crude production and totals for the first six months of 1925 as against similar figures for 1924, together with the increase and decrease in each class of oil and the total increase or decrease.

Slow in North and West Texas

Fort Worth, Texas.—With three completions adding approximately 3000 barrels new production, the Big Lake field in Reagan County, holds the record for flush yield among the fields of North and West Texas this week. None of the wells completed at Big Lake are extensions, however.

The Texon Oil and Land Company appears to have a good well in its University 18, Group 1, which hit the lime pay at 2929 feet and was drilled in 11 feet. A gauge of the flow showed 80 barrels an hour, initial output. The well will be deepened a few feet and then completed.

No. 21 University, in the same group as 18, struck the pay at 2964 feet and flowed by heads at the rate of 20 barrels per hour. This well will also be drilled deeper.

The Big Lake Oil Company completed its No. 35 University for 445 barrels per day, from 2900 feet. The lime was struck at 2790 feet and drilled to 2875 feet before pay was reached.

The Big Lake Company now has 18 outfits in operation at Big Lake and recently announced location for four more wells to be started at once; University No. 47 is to be drilled in the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 25, block 2; University 48 in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 12, block 2; University 49, in the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 12, block 2, and University 50, in the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, block 2.

In addition to these wells, the Texon Oil and Land Company has five wells drilling, four rigging up, and locations for several others.

Produciton of the field is holding around 30,000 barrels, with a number of wells closed in on account of a lack of storage space.

Several wells were completed in proven territory among the fields in West Central Texas that were more than ordinary wells in this section, but none of these were outstanding. The Hope Petroleum Company's No. 5 Reynolds in Shackelford County, in the Albany pool flowed 177 barrels initial production from a sand struck at 1277 feet. The hole was drilled to a total depth of 1284 feet. Shallow production is common in this part of Shackelford County, and the acreage is so closely held that a good well in the proven area does not have any special significance except to those holding acreage.

A slight western extension to the Barkley & Meadows pool in Archer County was made with the completion of the F. & H. Syndicate's No. 3 L. F. Wilson which swabbed 255 barrels in 14 hours.

PERSONAL MENTION-MEN YOU KNOW

W. G. Cummings of the Gas Engineering & Construction Company, Tulsa, who represent Clark Brothers, manufacturers of drilling engines and compressors, made an overland trip to Houston last week after covering practically all of North and Central Texas. He plans to go to New Mexico to visit representatives of the company in that section.

W. C. Trout of the Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company, Lufkin, Texas, left last week for a two weeks trip to California in the interest of company business. He states that the Lufkin Foundry is doing a good business in California with their rotary and that their pumping unit is beginning to make rapid headway in that state.

Jack Clark, representative of the Baash-Ross Tool Company of Los Angeles, returned last week to his headquarters in Houston from a trip through Oklahoma. Mr. Clark states that although his company is doing a very satisfactory volume of business in Texas, their business is better in Oklahoma.

J. O. Ehlinger, assistant land manager for the Rycade Oil Corporation, Houston, has returned from a business trip of one week to West Texas.

Jimmie Mendenhall, head of the land department for the Atlantic Oil Producing Company, headquarters at Dallas, paid the Houston office a business visit last week.

C. C. Herndon, vice president of the Skelly Oil Company, is away from the company's office in Tulsa on his vacation, and is expected back the latter part of August.

J. H. McEvoy, Jr., of the J. H. McEvoy Company, Houston, has just returned from a two month trip through many of the leading cities of the Eastern States and Canada. While in New York Mr. McEvoy had the pleasure of taking a ride in the Sikorsky transport, the nation's largest areoplane.

O. F. Sundt, petroleum engineer and representative of J. H. McEvoy & Company in London, cabled the headquarters office at Houston last week announcing that he is now the father of a boy.

Harry B. Shine, manufacturers' agent for steel casings and drop forgings in Houston, is now being formally introduced as a correction to an item recently published in which he was referred to as R. L. Shine.

Frank W. De Wolf, chief geologist and secretary of the Humphreys Oil Corporation, Houston, is spending his summer vacation in Estes Park, Colorado.

W. W. SCOTT
Who has recently been put in charge of the Bureau of Mines Experimental Station at Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

J. A. Burk and J. E. Montgomery, drillers on a well at Carlos, Grimes County, Texas, returned last week from their home in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where they paid a short visit to friends while operations at the well were temporarily shut down.

J. A. Bynum, district sales manager of the Reading Steel Casting Company of Houston, was in Tulsa a few days last week on business.

O. V. Borden, secretary of the Tulsa Purchasing Agents' Association, is up in the Ozarks enjoying two weeks in his new cabin. Several previous trips over the week-end have served to get the place in shape for the outing, which is being enjoyed by Borden and his family.

C. H. Westfall, president and general manager of the Marland Oil Company of Mexico, headquarters at Houston, is in El Limon, Mexico, where he went three weeks ago on a business trip for his company. While in Mexico Mr. Westfall is visiting several other Mexican oil fields. He plans to return to Texas within the next two weeks.

O. M. Carter of Houston, inventor and manufacturer of the standard collapsible rotary drill and core barrel, is spending the summer in Colorado where he has some mining interests, combining business and pleasure. At the age of 84 Mr. Carter is still an active business man.

L. H. Freedman, formerly geologist for Snowden & McSweeney Company at Fort Worth, has succeeded David Donoghue, who resigned August 1 as geologist for the Marland Oil Company of Texas, Houston headquarters. Mr. Freedman is well known in Houston, having done considerable geological work in this section.

W. E. O'Meilia, representative of Westcott and Greis of Tulsa, is this week completing an automobile trip through the North and East in the interest of company business. The territory covered will be a trip of approximately 5000 miles, and he expects to return to Tulsa about September 1.

J. H. Tucker, superintendent of the Gulf Production Company, Houston, left last week for Colorado, where he will spend his vacation of a month.

"G. A. T. X." Musser, rarely known as Ralph T., who is in charge of sales, distribution and service on General American Tank Car Corporation products on the West Coast, has moved his offices from 421 Pacific Finance Building, Los Angeles, to 1010 Bartlett Building.

L. S. Snider, who has been in the geological department of the Empire Gas & Fuel Company at Bartlesville, has been transferred to New York, where he will be in a corresponding department of Henry L. Doherty & Company.

Jimmie D'Amico, office scout and member of the geological department of the Marland Oil Company of Texas, returned this week from Louisiana where he spent a vacation of two weeks. Jimmie spent most of his time in Shreveport and New Orleans, and reports a good time in general.

J. D. Porter, formerly an executive of the Marland Refining Company, died recently at his home in Ponca City, following an operation.

C. W. Ralph, director of sales and transportation for the Union Oil Company of California, returned recently to his home in Los Angeles from an extended trip of inspection over the company's properties in the Northwestern part of the United States.

S. L. Mason, sub-surface geologist for the Rycade Oil Corporation, Houston, has resigned his position for the purpose of studying geological work abroad. Mr. Mason plans to make an extended trip in Europe and Asia before returning to America, during which time he will visit the places of geological interest on those continents.

Dr. A. F. Woodfin, geologist for the Oxford Oil Company, Houston, made a trip last week to Shelby County where several wildcat wells are being drilled. Dr. Woodfin is studying the formations in the vicinity of the drilling.

O. L. Alcock has been put in charge of the district office of the Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, which recently was opened at Wichita Falls.

A. W. Duston, chief geologist of the Independent Oil and Gas Company, is back to resume his duties, after recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

David Donoghue was the honor guest at a farewell luncheon given by the Houston Geological Society last week. The event was occasioned by the departure of Mr. Donoghue, whose resignation with the Marland Oil Company of Texas became effective August 1. He has accepted a position with the Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company, headquarters at Fort Worth.

F. W. Brewster has been put in charge of the Muskogee office of the oil, gas and mining division of the United States Bureau of Mines. A sub-office at Ardmore will be in charge of W. M. Williams.

J. S. Cosden of New York City, former head of Cosden & Company, spent the past week inspecting his various wildcat interests in East and Central West Texas, and was welcomed by a number of old friends in Fort Worth. Mr. Cosden is operating independently, and has participated in the drilling of several wildcat tests in Texas recently.

B. S. So Relle, general manager of the Pure Oil Company for the Texas district, left his office at Mexia last week for Lake Charles with his family where he will spend his vacation.

C. A. James, formerly a member of the production department for the Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, has accepted a position with the Vacuum Oil Company in the Houston office.

J. Garfield Buel, Mid-Continent oil producer, is back in Tulsa, following a trip to Europe where he spent some time in traveling.

C. A. Buchanan made a business trip to California last week in the interest of the LeBus Rotary Tool Works of Electra, Texas, manufacturers of the Eureka tongs, LeBus automatic cathead, LeBus slipshot, and other products.

Charles O. Shumaker has been made Mid-Continent representative for the Charles N. Hough Manufacturing Company of Franklin, Pennsylvania, manufacturers of oil field equipment. The company's Mid-Continent office will be located in Tulsa.

J. W. Anderson of Kansas City, assistant sales manager of the Kansas City Bolt and Nut Company and the Sheffield Steel Mills, is making a trip through the Mid-Continent field. J. K. Ridge is the company's representative in Tulsa, where offices are located at 805 Mayo Building.

E. D. Marr of Los Angeles, California, president of the Marine Corporation, which has production in Long Beach, Athens, Rosecrans and Torrance, is in Alaska on a pleasure trip. He is expected to return to his duties in Los Angeles about August 15.

H. W. Hunsiker and L. S. Allen, special representatives of the United Alloy Steel Corporation, Canton, Ohio, were in Houston several days last week. Mr. Allen is also interested in the B. & A. Specialty Company of Tulsa, distributors of a number of well-known oil field specialties, among which are the Baker Casing Shoe Company. The United Alloy Steel Corporation has only recently come into the oil industry.

Redick Oil Specialties To Be Made in Denver

Denver, Colo.—Arrangements have recently been completed by the Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company of Denver to take over the manufacturing and marketing of the Redick oil specialties of Frank Redick, mechanical superintendent of the Ohio Oil Company.

Chief among the specialties to be manufactured by this company is the Redick blowout preventer, which is especially designed to overcome the effects of high gas pressure by its unusual supporting qualities for long strings. The use of this blowout preventer eliminates all blocking and greatly reduces the depth of the cellar formerly required for deep wells. It is also designed to control all gas and oil flows between strings, thereby eliminating considerable loss of oil and gas.

In addition to the Redick blowout preventer, the Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company will manufacture and market the Redick underreamer lug detachable cutter, the Redick eccentric sand reel bearing, the Redick pipe laying attachment for tractors, and the Redick all-steel, self-oiling pittman end.

Majority of Mexican Permits For Wells in Heavy Districts

Tampico, Tamps.—In the week ending August 4, permits for 22 wells were granted by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor of which four were in the light oil district and the balance in the heavy oil region. Of those in the light oil field, one is for an additional wildcat test on the part of the Mexican Sinclair in San Isidro; two wells for the Huasteca Petroleum Company in Tierra Blanca and one for D. A. Williamson et al in Amatlan.

The National Railways of Mexico was granted permission for five wells in the heavy oil region, two of which are in Chapacao, one, Tamboyoche, one Maguabes Occidental and one in Tanchicuin. Of the others, two were for the Mexican Seaboard in Cacalilao; Mexican Petroleum Corporation, Chapacao, one; Mexican Gulf, Las Piedras, one, Chapacao, two; A. J. Marson, one in Rayon; Cia. Petrolera Capuchinas, S. A., one in West Maguabes; National Oil, Chijoles, two; Tampascas Oil Company, Robles, one; Mexican Oil Company, Tamboyoche one and the Transcontinental Petroleum Company (Standard N. J.) Cacalilao, one.

Companies Join For Test Well on Hacienda Rayon

Velasco, San Luis Potosi.—Production possibilities of hacienda Rayon, wildcat territory adjacent to the heavy oil district, will be tested out by joint drilling on the part of several companies interested either in Rayon or surrounding territory with the Pan American Eastern and the Transcontinental Petroleum Company (Standard of N. J.) as two of those which will join in the cost of the drilling.

The well to be drilled lies about four kilometers south of an attempt in Tancasneque where the Mexican Petroleum Corporation brought in a salt water well in January at a depth of 3285 feet. To the west in Naranjo, the Mexican Seaboard have drilled several wildcats and are still operating, while to the south the Mexican Petroleum Corporation drilled five salt water wells in Culebra. In all of the above operations, however, favorable formation was found and it is anticipated that the Rayon wildcat, because of its location, will have considerable bearing on further exploitations in this section.

WHY Work in the Dark?

Do you know the formation through which you are drilling?

The PHIPPS CORE BIT

Will give you a perfect core—enabling you to have constant and definite knowledge of all formations encountered.

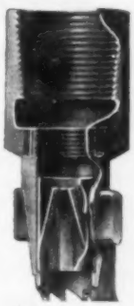
Speed and Efficiency

It requires no more skill to core with a Phipps Core Bit than it does to operate a fish tail—no time is lost for it will dig as much hole as a fish tail and core while drilling. With it you can core continuously and rat-tail the sides of the walls. Of the several hundreds of bits now in use not one has ever been lost in the hole.

Prevents Balling-Up

The bit head is cut from the solid block—leaving a recession between the cutting blades and the box, thereby creating a perfect circulation which prevents balling up.

Core Catcher



The superiority of the Phipps Core Catcher is in the fact that it works loose in the bit head and rotates with the core thereby eliminating any possible danger of losing the core.

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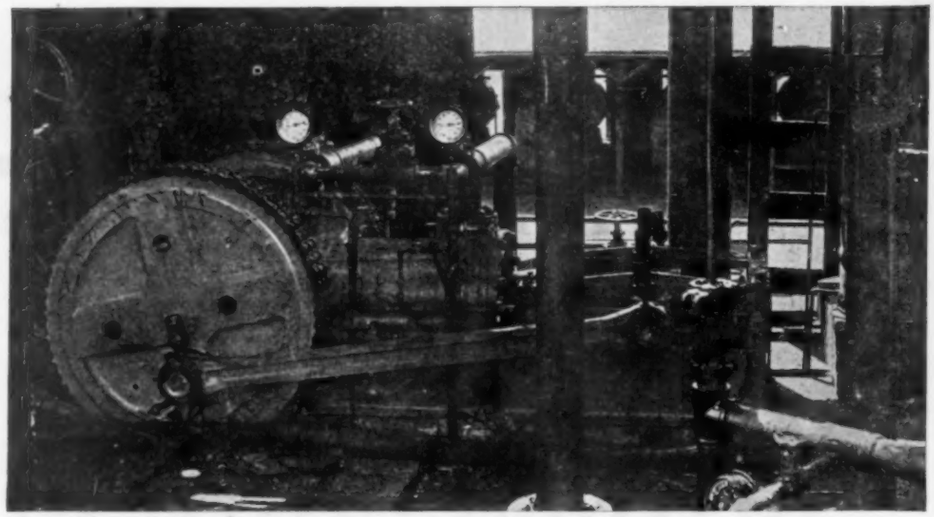

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Production of Oil From Serpentine in Southwest Texas

Thrall and Lytton Springs point possibilities of oil being secured from igneous rocks in other parts

By Richard A. Jones
San Antonio, Texas

THE occurrence of reservoirs of oil in rock of igneous character and origin is a stimulating subject, which arouses both scientific curiosity and commercial interest. The finding of petroleum in rock of igneous nature is such an unusual phenonenon that it excites the inquiring attention of science, for it is evident that the accumulation of oil in igneous rock, which can not be a source of oil, must be due to certain specific characteristics of the igneous rock mass, both as to structural relations and as to composition of the rock, that have heretofore received but slight study, as the causes of oil concentrations of commercial magnitude.

To the petroleum geologist, the discovery of oil fields in igneous rock opens up new vistas in the application of science to the finding and recovery of petroleum. To the operator and executive, it opens up new vistas of profit and development in the oil industry, in that a new oil-producing horizon, a new species of oil-bearing formation, is added to the limestones and sandstones, which until recently have been considered the only petroleum-bearing formations of large commercial importance.

The finding and exploitation of the Lytton Springs oil field, Caldwell County, Texas, in serpentine, an altered igneous rock, in the few months past, has served to bend the attention of oil men seriously upon the possibilities of production from altered igneous rock.

Character and Origin of Serpentine

Serpentine may be described as a chemically pure mineral or as a rock mass, but no close distinction can be made between serpentine as a mineral and as a rock; and the following description relates to serpentine in the form of a rock mass:

The color of serpentine is green, characteristically a yellowish-green, although it is sometimes yellow or brown or reddish-brown, and, more rarely, black. The rock has a greasy feel on smooth surfaces. If pure, the rock is quite soft, and can be cut by a knife, but at times the serpentine is saturated with deposited silica which renders it much harder. Chemically, serpentine is a compound of water, magnesium and silica, the chemical formula being $H_4Mg_3Si_2O_9$.

In origin, serpentine is a secondary rock, having been formed from previously existent rocks. In the majority of cases, serpentine is formed by the decay and alteration of igneous rocks of a basic character, chiefly through the influence of water, either on the surface or beneath the surface in the zone of ground water or hydration. These basic igneous rocks are peridotite or basalt or allied rocks, which contain large amounts of the minerals known as olivines, pyroxenes, and hornblendes. It is by the chemical decomposition of the above-mentioned minerals in the basic, dark-colored igneous rocks that serpentine is formed. Granite is an acidic igneous rock, and the decay of granite does not form serpentine.

In some cases serpentine may be formed by the alteration of sedimentary beds, which have first been subjected to pressure and shearing, and converted into rocks of the nature of hornblende-schists; and which have later, after metamorphism, undergone decomposition. But this origin of serpentine is more rare; and in the region in Texas where oil has been found in serpentine, it is certain that the serpentine has been formed by the alteration of basic igneous rock.

In the process of change from primary igneous rock into serpentine, the chemical reactions often result in the formation of a large amount of porosity in the serpentine, which is consequently full of many small pores and cavities. Or, in some cases, a porous, vesicular condition of the original igneous rock, due to contraction of the hot, molten mass in the process of cooling and solidifying to firm rock, may be preserved after alteration to serpentine. It is this porosity of serpentine that renders it suitable as a petroleum reservoir.

As the origin of oil in igneous rock is entirely untenable, it is obvious that serpentine can only carry oil where it is in association with limestones or shales of a bituminous or carboniferous character, in which the petroleum may be formed, and from which it may migrate into the porous serpentine in the same manner in which oil migrates from carboniferous shale into porous sandstone.

In certain places, the alteration of basaltic igneous rock to serpentine may be seen at the surface in minute gradation. In particular, the author recalls a locality on the east face of the Davis Mountains, a few miles north of Alpine, Brewster County, Trans-Pecos, Texas, where in years gone by a miner had dug a shallow prospect hole. This pit is dug in solid basic lava, red on the exterior, blue-black on the interior, and exposes a small fault, with the formation of a quartz vein which was, no doubt, the feature that induced the prospector to sink his shaft. Here a gradation can be seen from the hard, dense, dark-colored lava, through an intermediate zone, to characteristic serpentine, yellow-green in color, and speckled with innumerable small openings and pores. This serpentine, which at this locality is clearly seen to be derived from the decay of a hard, igneous rock, is identical in appearance with cores of serpentine that the writer has observed from the Lytton Springs oil field.

Structural Conditions Under Which Serpentine May Serve as an Oil Reservoir

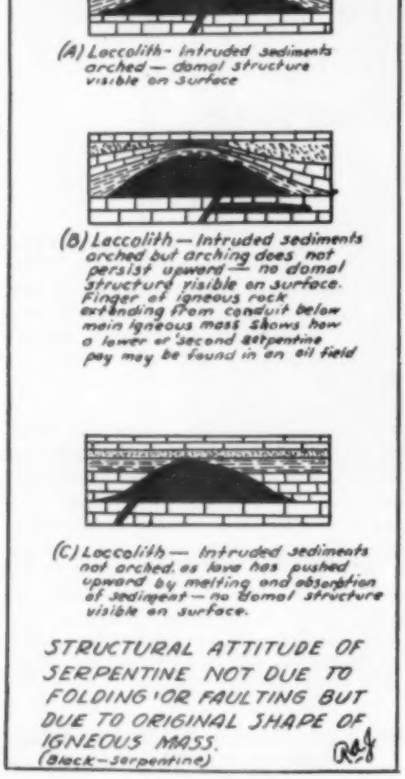
It has been seen that the porosity of serpentine is such that, under suitable structural conditions, it may serve as the reservoir rock of oil pools. However, as with all rocks, the porosity of which is sufficient to enable them to carry petroleum in large amounts, the formation of sufficient accumulation to make a deposit of petroleum of commercial value, depends upon the structural attitude of the rock.

The structural attitude of a rock mass of serpentine, which serves as an oil reservoir, may be due to the folding or faulting which control the structural attitude of the sandstones and limestones that carry oil in the majority of fields. Or, it may be due to entirely different causes; and the shape of the serpentine reservoir may be such as to cause a large accumulation of oil, and yet not be the result of folding or faulting, but the result of the natural shape of the serpentine mass.

(A) Structural Attitude of Serpentine Not Due to Folding or Faulting

(1) Intrusive igneous rock is lava which has been forced up from the deeply buried pockets of molten rock in the interior of the earth into the rocks above, but which, at the time of the original ascent, never reached the surface, although in later geologic eras it may be exposed on the surface through the agencies of erosion and denudation.

Very often the shape of such a buried mass of lava is that of a natural dome, flat on the bottom, and arched


(A) Laccolith- Intruded sediments arched — domal structure visible on surface
(B) Laccolith — Intruded sediments arched but arching does not persist upward — no domal structure visible on surface. Finger of igneous rock extending from conduit below main igneous mass shows how a lower or second serpentine pay may be found in an oil field
(C) Laccolith — Intruded sediments not arched, as lava has pushed upward by melting and absorption of sediment — no domal structure visible on surface.
STRUCTURAL ATTITUDE OF SERPENTINE NOT DUE TO FOLDING OR FAULTING BUT DUE TO ORIGINAL SHAPE OF IGNEOUS MASS.
(Black-Serpentine)

on the top. The lava ascends from below through a narrow crevice or conduit, and if the supply of material from below comes faster than it can spread at a given thickness laterally, the mass of lava will naturally tend to become thicker in the middle than at the edges, and to assume a domelike form. Such domelike masses of lava, or, more accurately, such half-lens forms of lava, are known as "Laccoliths." Laccoliths may be large or small. They may arch the strata of sandstone, limestone, or shale, into which they are intruded, or they may not arch these beds.

In cases where the upward thrust of the lava has arched the beds above it, the disturbed attitude of the strata may appear on the surface in the expression of a surface dome. However, in other cases, the arching caused by the lava may not have been strong enough to have persisted upward in the sedimentary beds any great vertical distance, especially in the case of a small igneous intrusion, which might, nonetheless, be large enough to form an oil field, after alteration to serpentine. Again, instead of arching the beds above, the lava may have worked its way upward by melting and absorbing or "stoping" the sedimentary strata, and may not have changed the attitude of the superjacent beds. In the two later cases there would be no surface evidence whatever of the buried dome of igneous rock.

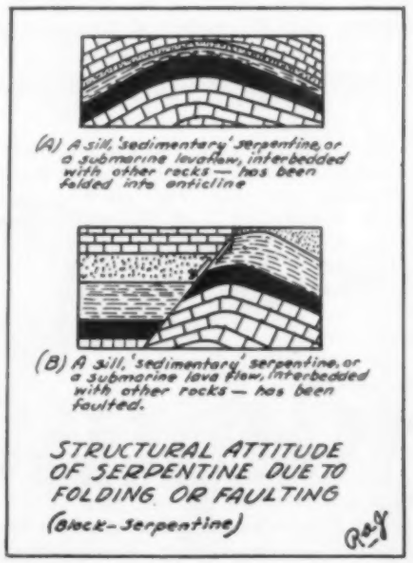
Thus it is entirely possible to have buried beneath the surface rocks, with no surface indication of its presence, a natural dome of igneous rock which, after alteration to porous serpentine in the course of ages, might become saturated with petroleum and, on discovery, form a large oil field.

In all of the three cases mentioned above, the shape of the igneous mass that would be capable of becoming an oil reservoir on alteration to serpentine would not be due to folding or faulting or any of the influences that normally cause structure, but would be the natural and original shape of the lava mass.

(2) In numerous instances the manner of igneous intrusion is that of a "plug," a mass of lava, roughly circular in cross-section, and in shape rudely cylindrical, and which has ascended into the sedimentaries, not by means of a small fissure or conduit, but by upward movement of the entire body of lava. Plugs may be large or small, but as a rule they are small, the upper part of the plug being smaller than the lower part that connects directly with the source-body of molten magma in the interior of the earth. It is possible that the upper part of a buried igneous plug may have been altered to serpentine in the zone of hydration, and that this serpentine might serve as a petroleum reservoir. In this case the serpentine would be underlain by the main, unaltered igneous mass of rock, and the drill, after passing through the serpentine, would enter solid basalt. Such a manner of oil accumulation in serpentine is highly improbable, but not impossible. In such an instance, the structural attitude of the serpentine body would be due to natural and original shape; and the surface rocks might or might not be sufficiently disturbed to indicate the buried plug.

(B) Structural Attitude of Serpentine Due to Folding or Faulting

In other cases the igneous rock may suffer from the same forces which distort ordinary sedimentary beds, and an accumulation of petroleum in the serpentine would then be caused by folding or faulting.


(A) A sill, 'sedimentary' serpentine, or a submarine lava flow, interbedded with other rocks — has been folded into anticline
(B) A sill, 'sedimentary' serpentine, or a submarine lava flow, interbedded with other rocks — has been faulted.
STRUCTURAL ATTITUDE OF SERPENTINE DUE TO FOLDING OR FAULTING
(Black-Serpentine)

(1) In many instances molten rock, instead of being forced upward into the sedimentaries in the form of the laccolith or dome or half-lens or of the plug previously described, may spread out in thin layers between the bedding planes of strata of limestone, sandstone or shale, and be similar in original attitude to the sedimentary beds. Such a thin, flat layer of igneous rock, lying between sedimentary strata, is known as a "sill," or an "intrusive sheet." It is evident that such a layer of lava, between and parallel to sediments of ordinary nature, would suffer folding or faulting, exactly as the sediments do, and that the accumulation of a deposit of oil in serpentine, derived from alteration of the lava, would be determined by normal structural conditions.

(2) Again, it is possible that igneous rock on the surface may have been changed to serpentine, and that this surface mass of serpentine may have been acted upon by wind and water, and fragments carried into the ocean and redeposited in sedimentary beds, just as sandstone or shale is deposited under water. In this case a layer of serpentine would be formed which may be termed "sedimentary serpentine," referring to the manner of its deposition. In the course of geologic time this layer of serpentine would be covered by beds of sandstone, limestone, or shale; and, when folding or faulting took place, it would be subject to the same forces as these other beds, and any accumulation of oil in the serpentine layer would be determined by this folding or faulting.

(3) In a third case, a lava flow may have occurred under water in a submarine volcanic eruption on the bottom of the ocean, and a layer of lava may have been spread over a portion of the ocean bed. This layer of lava would later be buried beneath strata of sedimentary character. An accumulation of petroleum in serpentine, formed by alteration of this submarine lava flow, would be controlled by folding or faulting.

Thrall Oil Field[1] Williamson County, Texas

In February, 1915, the Thrall oil field, in the eastern part of Williamson County, Texas, about 40 miles northeast of Austin, was discovered. At a depth of 800 to 900 feet, about 200 feet above the base of the Taylor Marl of the Upper Cretaceous, lies the productive reservoir, which originally was a basaltic igneous rock, but which has been decomposed and altered to a porous serpentine. This serpentine underlies approximately a square mile of territory. In form the altered igneous mass is a lens convex or rounded on

[1]References on the Thrall oil field are: Udden, J. A., "Oil in an Igneous Rock," Econ, Ge. 1., Vol. 10 (1915), p. 585; Deussen, Alexander, "Geology of the Coastal Plain of Texas West of Brazos River," P. P. 126, U. S. G. S. (1924), pp. 119-120.

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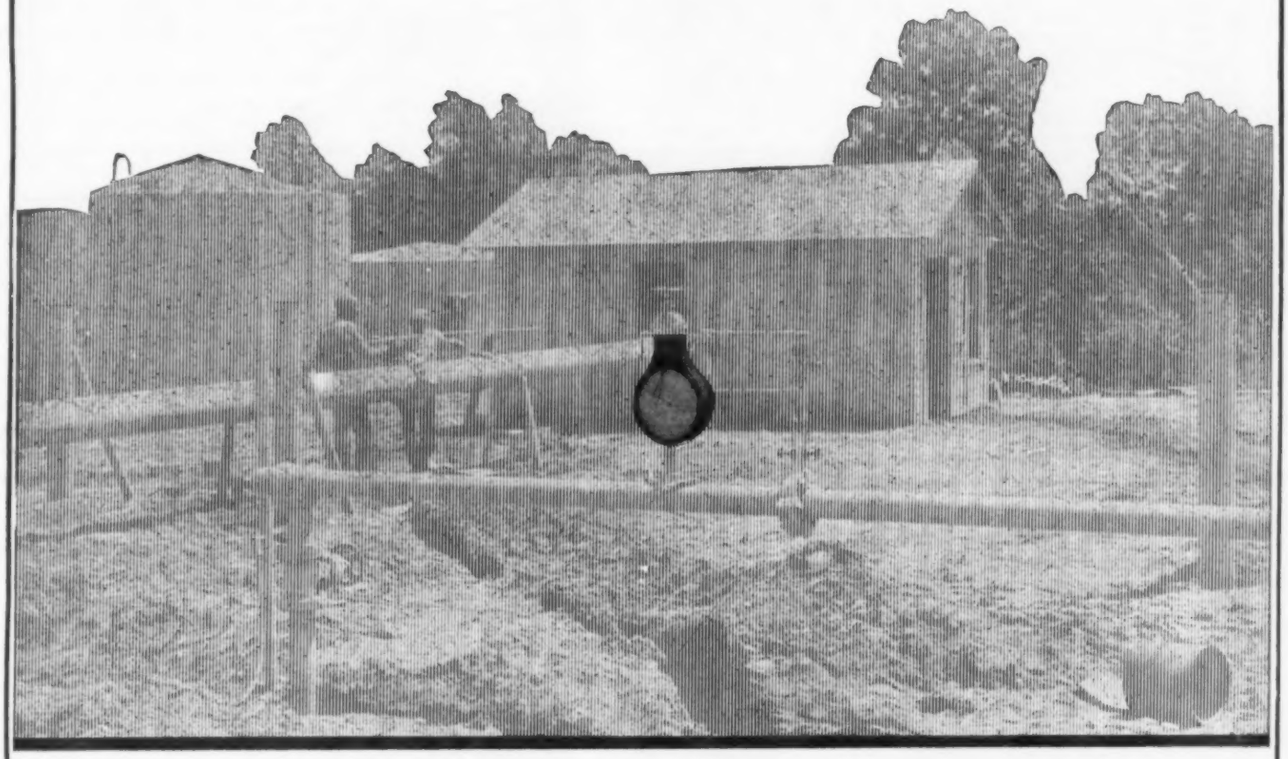

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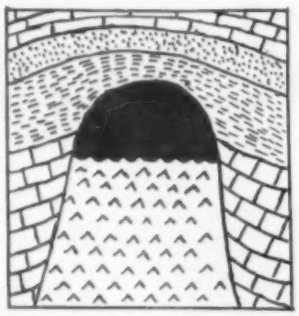


Case in which oil accumulation might occur in serpentine at top of igneous plug, where upper part of plug in zone of hydration has been altered to serpentine — an improbable case of accumulation — structural attitude of serpentine due to original shape of igneous mass.

(black — serpentine)
^^^ — unaltered basalt

R. & J.

the upper side, with an average thickness in the center of the field of about 60 feet. The gravity of Thrall oil is 39 to 40 degrees. The Thrall pool is small, but it has always aroused a large amount of interest, as it is the first field in the United States to produce oil from serpentine.

Lytton Springs Oil Field, Caldwell County, Texas

The Lytton Springs oil field is in the northern part of Caldwell County, Texas, near the town of Lytton Springs, and is about 50 miles southwest of the Thrall pool, 30 miles south of Austin, and approximately 30 miles north of the Luling oil field. It was discovered in the early part of March, 1925, when the Lefevre & Storey No. 1 M. L. Brewer was completed as a producing well in serpentine at a depth of 1252 feet, flowing 135 barrels the first day and 80 barrels the second day. Since discovery of the field, the development of the shallow oil-producing horizon has proceeded rapidly, and activity is now becoming stabilized and routine. The rotary method of drilling is used.

In amount of production, the Lytton Springs field is not large, the production on July 22, 1925, being 10,500 barrels from 180 wells, an average daily yield of 58 barrels per well. Nevertheless, some of the wells have had large initial production, and the field with justice has aroused great interest as to further possibilities of production from serpentine in Southwest Texas, especially as the oil is high-gravity crude, testing 39 degrees.

It is not within the limits of this paper to present a detailed study of the geological conditions of the Lytton Springs oil field, but only to delineate briefly the more salient geologic features of the pool. The field, with an average elevation above sea level of 500 feet, lies along the contact of the Midway and Wilcox formations of the Eocene Tertiary. It is in the area of faulting which parallels and is an integral part of the Balcones fault system of Texas, the main Balcones fault being but a few miles to the west.

The oil production comes from serpentine, which has been formed by the alteration and decomposition of igneous rock of the character of olivine-basalt. The average depth to the top of the serpentine is from 1100 to 1400 feet. The top of the serpentine is the only accurate marker on which subsurface mapping can be done, as the Eocene and Upper Cretaceous shales and gumbos that are the formations above the serpentine display no distinctive beds which may be recognized and correlated from well to well. The structure of the field, contoured on the top of the serpentine, or, perhaps, more accurately, the apparent structure expressed by the shape of the top of the serpentine mass, is a rude egg-shaped or ellipsoidal dome, with a closure of about 400 feet. The axis of this dome appears to trend northeast-southwest. The field is approximately one and a half miles long by one mile wide. The top of the serpentine is difficult to recognize in the field, and accurate results are obtained only by keeping a close watch on the rotary cuttings, as the producing horizon is approached.

The serpentine lies at the base of the Taylor Marl of Upper Cretaceous age, and the drill passes from the serpentine into the Austin Chalk, likewise of Upper Cretaceous age. The thickness of the serpentine varies from thin streaks interbedded with sedimentary strata to masses over 400 feet thick. In bringing in a well, the serpentine is drilled into various distances, but, usually, it must be penetrated a considerable distance before a well is made. The following two logs show the character of the formations penetrated by the bit:

Humble Oil & Refining Company No. 1 M. L. Brewer (producing well).

	Feet.
Shale and gravel	0- 100
Shale	100- 200
Shale and boulders	200- 220
Shale	220- 804
Sand and lime	804-1010
Shale and boulders	1010-1200
Shale	1200-1206
Serpentine	1206-1279

Hit pay at 1206 feet.

Serpentine	1279-1639

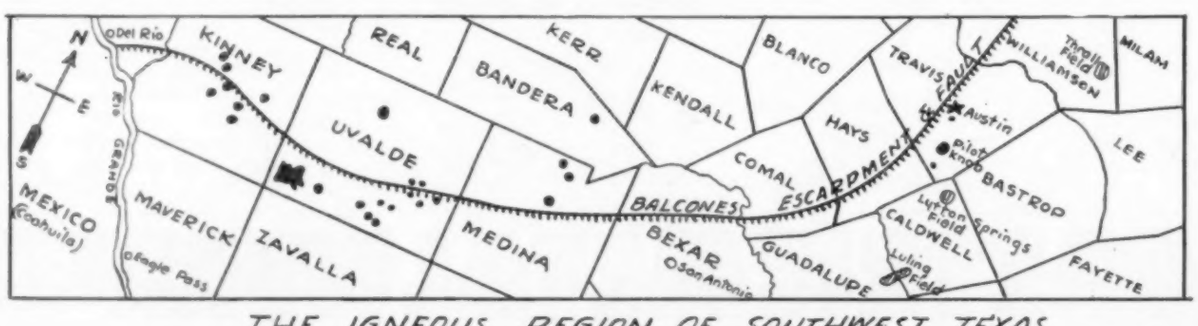
Total depth 1639 feet.

Sun Oil Company No. 2 Gomillion (producing well, initial production 2000 barrels daily).

	Feet.
Surface clay	0- 65
Shale and boulders	65- 325
Rock	325- 337
Shale and boulders	337- 340
Shale	340- 345
Rock	345- 347
Shale and boulders	347-1000
Hard shale	1000-1190
Hard serpentine rock	1195-1213
Serpentine rock	1213-1276

Total depth 1276 feet.

The production is erratic, due to two factors: First, the variable porosity of the serpentine, which below one derrick may be very porous and furnish a large well, but which below an offset derrick may be very compact and furnish a small well; second, the variable elevation of the upper surface of the serpentine, which may display marked differences in relative elevation in very short distances. Due to the above factors, the location and prediction of producing wells is a difficult matter; and



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the initial yield of wells is variable running from 50 barrels to as high as 2000 barrels daily. The greater number of wells flow when completed, but as a rule must soon be placed on the pump.

Other Occurrences of Oil in Serpentine

In the United States, the only localities in which oil has been found in serpentine are the Thrall and Lytton Springs oil fields. However, in the Island of Cuba,[2] petroleum is also found in serpentine. In Cuba asphalt deposits and oil seepages are widely distributed, having been known since the days of the Spanish conquerors. The majority of these asphalt deposits and oil seeps occur in areas of serpentine. There has been some prospecting and drilling for oil in Cuba, but no important fields have been discovered. In the Bucaranao district, Province of Havana, a small field was found, which in 1917 produced 19,167 barrels of petroleum. Oil has also been found in Cuba at Santiago and Pinar del Rio (Candelaria). Nearly all the oil yet produced in Cuba has come from "sands" at the contact between the serpentine and the overlying sedimentary rock, or from serpentine. The serpentine intrusions of Cuba are of Cretaceous age, and the oil is believed to have migrated into the serpentine from adjacent Cretaceous or Jurassic limestones.

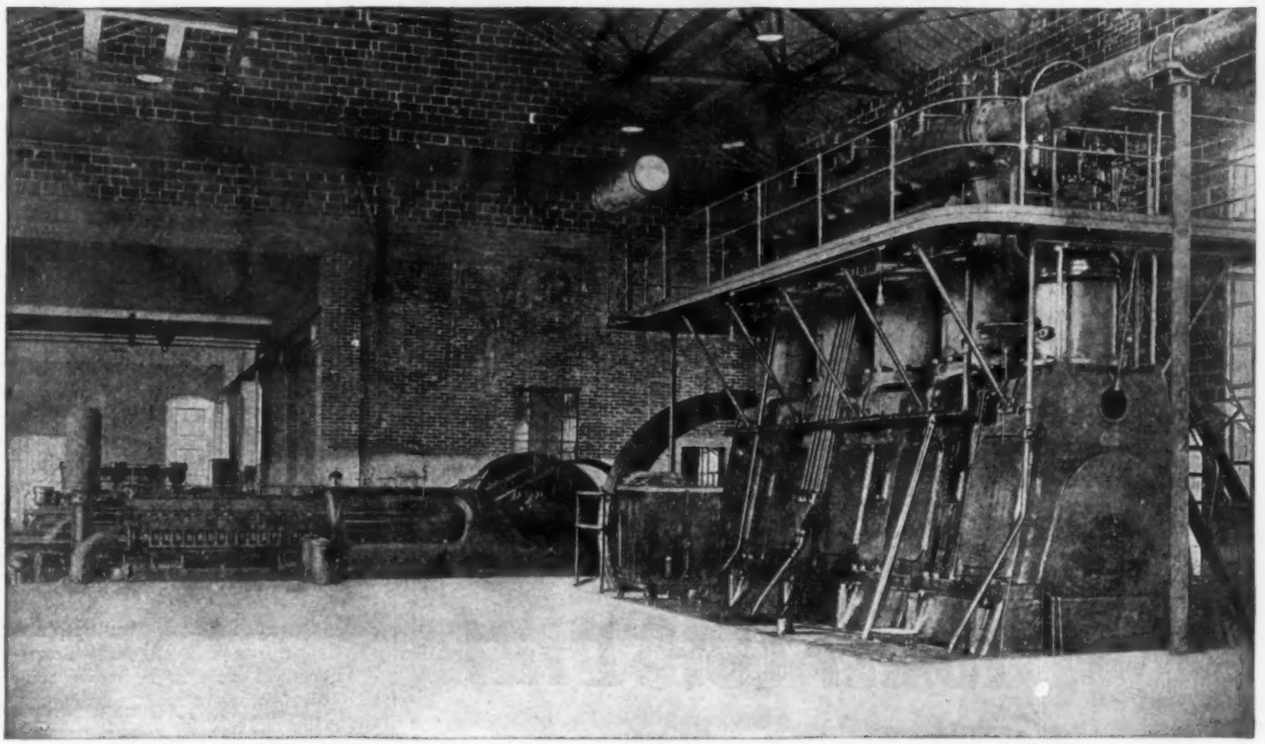
The Igneous Region of Southwest Texas

Trending from Austin to the Mexican frontier in a southwest and west direction, along the Balcones fault zone, is a series of outcrops of igneous rock, most of the occurrences lying a short distance east or south of the rugged Balcones escarpment. The accompanying map shows the location of these bodies of igneous rock. This region of igneous rock is a part of a larger belt of ancient volcanic activity that extended from Little Rock, Ark., west and southwest to and beyond the Rio Grande, although no igneous material has been found on the surface in that portion of Texas between Austin and Little Rock.

All of the masses of igneous rock in Southwest Texas are intrusive bodies, which were forced into the sedimentary formations. There are no surface flows of lava. The geologic period at which this igneous disturbance and activity took place was Late Cretaceous and Early Eocene time. The igneous intrusions are of various types, plugs, sills, dikes, and laccoliths. In character, the igneous rock is chiefly that type of dark-colored, dense-grained, ferro-magnesian rock, known as basalt.

These intrusive masses have in many cases been exposed on the surface through age-long erosion, and by reason of their hardness they have formed

[2]DeGolyer, E., "The Geology of Cuban Oil Deposits," Bulletin Amer. Assoc. Pet. Geol., Vol. 2, 1918.



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protuberant topography, often making hills of a striking appearance. Some of these hills are composed of a solid plug of basalt. Others consist of a thin layer of basalt, capping beds of limestone or shale. The most northerly of these outcrops of igneous rock is Pilot Knob,[3] in Travis County, eight miles southeast of Austin. This knob is the remnant of an old volcanic eruption. In Hays, Bexar, Bandera and Medina Counties there are basaltic outcrops, but not of an imposing nature, either in size or extent. However, in Uvalde County appears a numerous assemblage of igneous hills, the igneous activity having been extremely widespread and intense in this county. Among the hills of igneous origin in Uvalde County may be mentioned Sulphur Peak, Inge Mountain, Blue Mountain, Black Mountain, and Wagonwheel Hill. There are in the county many other exposures of igneous rock. In Kinney County, Las Moras Mountain and Pinto Mountain are composed of basaltic rock.

Possibilities of Future Production from Serpentine in Southwest Texas

There are now in Southwest Texas two oil fields producing from serpentine, the Thrall field and the Lytton Springs field. The igneous rock, which, after alteration to serpentine, forms the reservoir rock of these two pools, is closely related in time of geologic origin to the basaltic rock at Pilot Knob, Travis County. The same general volcanic and igneous activities that formed Pilot Knob also formed the igneous rock of the Thrall and Lytton Springs oil fields.

Considering this relation between the igneous outcrops and the fields producing from serpentine in the northern part of the igneous region of Southwest Texas, it seems a most reasonable assumption that other fields, producing from serpentine, will be discovered throughout the territory in Southwest Texas distinguished by the outcrop of igneous rock. These igneous outcrops are practically every one of that basic basaltic nature which under proper conditions alters to the porous serpentine that has yielded petroleum at Thrall and Lytton Springs. Presumably, buried bodies of igneous rock, of which many undoubtedly exist in the region, are of the same basaltic nature as the surface outcrops. When a mass of buried basaltic rock has been altered to serpentine; when it has the requisite structural attitude, due either to folding or faulting, or to original and natural shape, to serve as a trap for petroleum; when it is in association with shales and marls which may serve as the source of the petroleum—there is no reason why a hidden oil field may not be present.

It is true that the search for oil pools producing from serpentine will be very

[3]Hill, R. T., and Kemp, J. F., "Pilot Knob, a Marine Cretaceous Volcano," Amer. Geologist, Vol. 6 (1890), pp. 292-294.

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difficult. In many, perhaps in the majority of cases, there may be no surface evidence of the buried mass of serpentine. In other cases, information may be available, from the surface attitude of the strata, from the presence of outcrops of igneous rock, from the careful examination of cuttings and cores from wells, which will enable the geologist to predict the presence of a subterranean body of serpentine.

In prospecting for oil fields in serpentine, there will be many dry holes and many bitter disappointments, but it is the belief of the writer that other oil pools—producing from serpentine—than Thrall and Lytton Springs, will be discovered in the future. The spirit of forward-looking and aggressive optimism in the search for new oil fields is the basis of the petroleum industry. The difficulty of the exploration for oil fields in serpentine, while this difficulty should be realized, should likewise not keep obscured the realization that in the serpentine fields there is a vast asset and expansion to the oil-producing potentialities of Southwest Texas.

Wylie Resigns From "Mex Pete" After Long Service

New York, N. Y.—With the resignation of Herbert G. Wylie, president and general manager of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company, the two men responsible for the remarkable growth of "Mexican Pete" have passed from its management. The other was E. L. Doheney, who sold control of the concern last April to a syndicate consisting of Standard Oil of Indiana, Blair & Co., Inc., Chase Banking interests and an English group.

Development of the Mexican properties was largely the result of the work of Mr. Wylie. He went to Mexico with Doheney 20 years ago and spent much of his time there in the years that followed. Recently, however, his office has been in New York.

With the resignation, the following announcement was given out by F. H. Wickett, chairman of the board of directors of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company under its new management:

"It is with deep regret that I have to announce the resignation of Mr. Herbert G. Wylie as president and director of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company.

With Mr. Doheney, Mr. Wylie has been associated with this company and its predecessor, the Mexican Petroleum Company, since its inception. When Mr. Doheny sold control of the company to its present stockholders Mr. Wylie was agreeable to remain with the company until the new management had so organized the business that he felt he could properly resign without detriment to the company.

"The officers and directors of the company wish to take this opportunity to express their appreciation of Mr. Wylie's long and valued service."

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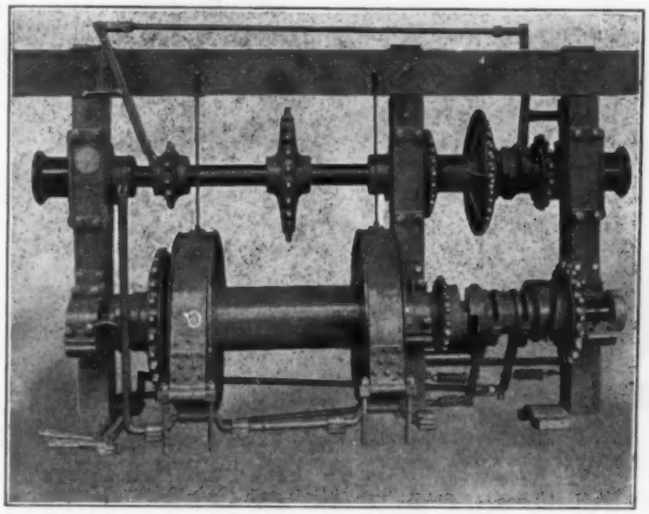

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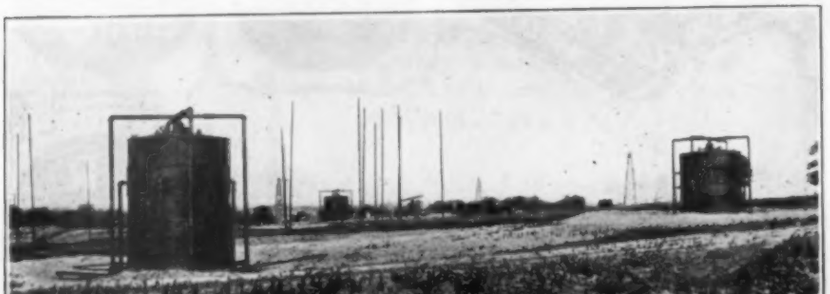

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Depleted Leases Become Profitable When Operated on Shares

A good man is a better man when he has a direct share in the profits

By Staff Correspondent

Shreveport, La.—There comes a time during the operation of every oil property when, after the pay sands have been drained of the greater part of their recoverable oil, the strictest measures of economy fail to return a profit after the payment of operating expenses. At such times, when retrenchments have proven unavailing in the struggle to forestall the appearance of red figures in those columns of the account ledgers reserved for profits from production, the question of the abandonment of the property presents itself for consideration. The Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation has evolved a successful method for the profitable operation of depleted properties where ordinary lifting costs exceed the income from declining production.

The growth of the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation, now one of the most active of the independent units of the oil industry, is traced through achievements at Haynesville, Homer, and elsewhere in the fields of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, to the initial successes of the Purified Petroleum Products Company, a small corporation supported by Shreveport capital, which was organized during the early days of the Caddo boom. Years later, during the period of post-war deflation when the value of crude oil declined in many cases below the cost of production, it became apparent that a number of the properties which had contributed to the early development of the company no longer yielded profits from operation. Wells that had been producing oil for ten to fifteen years simply could not be coaxed into yielding further production in quantity sufficient to defray lifting costs.

At that time the question of salvaging the depleted and unprofitable properties forced its way into the discussions of the Louisiana's operating executives. It was agreed that losses must be stopped, even by the abandonment of the leases if necessary. When abandonment was proposed, however, two serious objections were presented: One, the reluctance to dismiss faithful and capable employees who had been in the service of the company throughout the period of its existence; and another based on the theory that further production might in future be developed from the deeper sands. That both of these objections were well founded will be unfolded in this, the story of how these same trusted employees restored a number of very old wells to profitable operation.

In reorganizing its production operations in the Caddo district, the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation subleased a number of isolated and outlying tracts, and arranged several centrally located fee and lease properties into one compact operating unit. This permitted the abandonment of a field telephone system, since no supervision was required of the subleased properties, and it was possible to cut expenses in many other ways not pertinent to this subject.

Operation on Shares

At a conference between the executives of the company and the subforemen and gang pushers employed on the losing properties, it was agreed that it was a case of "sink or swim together." With that understanding, and in consideration of the proposition that both the company and its employees had something to be gained and little or nothing to be lost, a novel plan of campaign was evolved. It was proposed that the management of the losing properties be turned over to the employees, who would continue to operate them on a share basis very similar to the "third and fourth" or crop-share arrangements between landlords and tenants in farming communities.

The accounts and records were studied with reference to each individual lease, and the shares or percentages were calculated so as to allow each employee at least a living wage. Thereupon, the gang pushers suddenly found themselves established in business as independent oil producers, sharing proportionately with the company in the income from production. In some cases, where the more productive leases were concerned, the company retained as much as 50 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of the oil. In others of smaller production and more difficult operating problems, the operators were allowed as much as 75 per cent of the seven-eighths working interest.

The following is an excerpt from the contract drawn to record the agreements entered into at this conference:

Form of Contract

(a) Beginning with the first day of September, 1921, at 7 o'clock a. m., said operator shall assume the management and operation of said oil wells, using such machinery, equipment, and material as said corporation now owns and uses in connection therewith, per inventory thereof, attached hereto and made a part hereof; said operator hereby agreeing and binding himself to pay all expenses incident to and growing out of the operation of said wells.

(b) Payment for the royalty interest in the production from said wells shall be made through said corporation's accounting department, and all oil produced to the credit of the working interest shall be divided in the proportion of 60 per cent to said operator and 40 per cent to said corporation, each party hereto paying a like proportion of the severance tax levied by the State of Louisiana on the oil so produced.

The corporation reserves the right to buy all the production from said wells at the prevailing market price for oil of like grade and gravity.

(c) This agreement shall be and remain in force for a period of one year from and after the said first day of September, 1921, with the right of renewal for a like period inuring to said operator, in the event said corporation elects to continue the operation of said wells on the basis herein set forth.

(d) All the machinery, equipment and material aforesaid shall remain the property of said corporation; and at the expiration of this agreement said operator shall deliver over all of said equipment in its present condition of repair, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

(e) The corporation reserves the right of inspecting, at any time, the machinery, equipment and material aforesaid, and of gauging the tanks, if it so wishes; and the operator agrees to furnish the corporation with daily tank gauges showing the production of oil from the wells covered by this contract.

Another feature of these contracts is that they may be terminated after 30 days' written notice by either party to the other. Thus the company is privileged to resume the operation of its leases at any time if higher crude values or deep sand discoveries should make that course seem advisable.

Arrangement Satisfactory

As related by P. T. Mize, production superintendent, the success of these operating arrangements has surpassed his fondest hopes, in that prop-

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"When it comes to Bull Wheels, give me nothing but the best", said the old-timer of the oil fields. "I have seen thousands of Bull Wheels come and go—there is a pile of derelict wooden wheels over there now waiting to be chopped up for the boiler. Why it is these old obsoletes cling to the oil fields, I don't know, but it is just like trusting a ten ton load to a flat car running on wooden wheels with a wooden axle. Sure, it is all right for a while, but, just when you are around the curve, within sight of the end, crack! Break down! I'll tell you, a break-down, when drilling a well these days, is a real catastrophe. No sir! Give me heavy steel Bull Wheels for the tough jobs."

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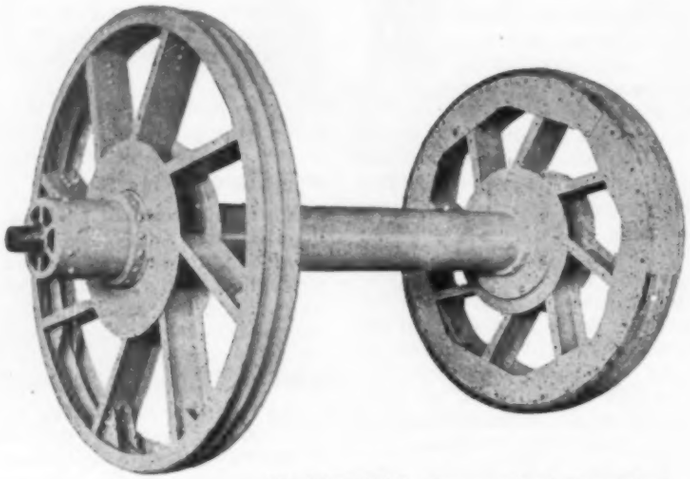

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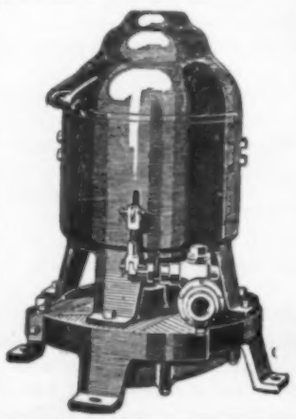

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erties slated for abandonment in 1921 have been made to yield steady profits throughout a period of four years. That the subleasers are equally well satisfied with the arrangement is indicated by the fact that in every case their present incomes exceed their former salaries. One man, possessed of unusual ingenuity and initiative, is now earning on the share basis nearly three times the amount of his former salary as a gang pusher.

In other words, the truth of the old adage that "a man will work harder for himself than for hire" has been demonstrated once again; and oil which might not have been recovered has been made available for man's use. One of the most important principles of conservation has been served, and the Louisiana company has managed to retain extensive leaseholds in an area now considered as likely to be productive from the deeper sands, as witness the Dixie Oil Company's famous deep well which is producing richly laden gas from the beds of the Lower Cretaceous series.

Mr. Mize further states that his experience in this connection leads him to believe that no corporation operating on a large scale over a wide area can operate isolated and depleted leases as economically as can individuals living on the properties and handling them with their own labor. A good man, working on the share basis, will work from sunup to sunset, and after, if necessary to keep his wells pumping; whereas it is practically impossible to hire men for daily wages who will work that way. Of course, such men are not unknown; but whenever found they usually are placed in supervisory capacities on more productive properties where a greater return from their efforts may be obtained.

Reference is made in this connection to one of the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation's leases in the Caddo district, located in an isolated part of the field remote from other properties owned in that district. This lease had a production of approximately 25 barrels per day from 12 wells; but it was rated as a losing property because its routine operating expense generally exceeded its income from production. A capable and experienced gang pusher who had distinguished himself for his habits of industry was placed in charge of the wells referred to above, an arrangement having been made whereby he would receive as compensation for his services in managing and operating the lease, 60 per cent of the seven-eighths working interest.

After four years this man, whose monthly income now runs into handsome figures, has organized his work so that he is able to sleep at least eight hours each night; but, in the beginning, regular sleep was out of the question, as he literally was forced to work night and day to maintain his production averages. There was not sufficient gas available to operate more

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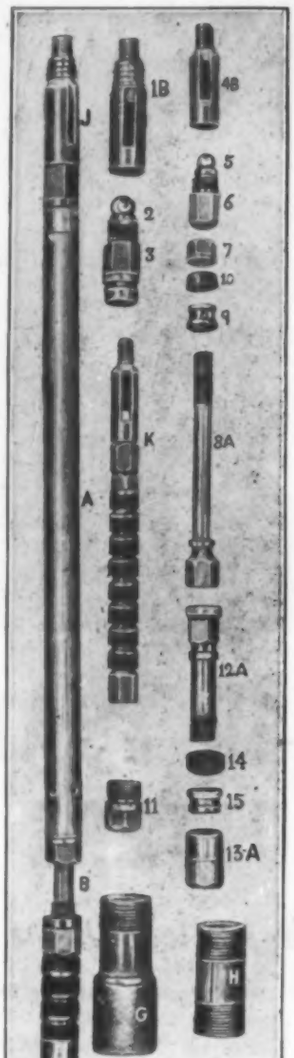

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than one or two engines at the same time, so he was required to sleep in two-hour cat-naps whenever possible during the night or day. His method was to start two engines, sleep two hours, arise and stop them, and then start two more; and so on until all his wells had been pumped off at least once during each 24-hour period. Fortunately, his wells are of the head-well type, which yield practically as much oil if operated two or three hours daily as if pumped continuously. His repair and maintenance work was done during brief intervals, as with his sleeping. In the beginning, he was forced to work from 16 to 18 hours every day in the year, Sundays and holidays included. When it became necessary to pull rods and tubing and clean out his wells, he employed casual labor to help while he himself performed the tasks requiring skill and experience.

In inspecting his property today, one finds one of the cleanest and neatest leases in the Caddo district. His rigs and derricks have been kept in excellent repair, and there is no debris or waste oil to constitute a fire hazard. It is true that his belts and other equipment have been patched and repaired many, many times, but all are in serviceable condition.

Mr. Mize does not recommend the plan which has proven so successful in the Caddo district, for general adoption elsewhere, as he feels that the secret of its success here lies not so much in any virtue of the plan itself as in the selection of capable men of sufficient moral stamina to enable them to stick to their jobs, day and night, year after year, without direct supervision and without having to be bossed in the operation of their wells. Although he is of the opinion that any man not really lazy will work harder for himself than for a corporate employer, he feels that the plan must fail if high-class production men are not selected as sublessees.

Bartlesville Engineers Officers

Bartlesville, Okla.—The Bartlesville Engineers' Club has chosen Don Tyler of the Dewey Portland Cement Company, president for the coming year. Vice presidents are L. M. Reudy, Phillips Petroleum Company, R. T. Wells, Empire Companies, Inc., and B. E. Lindsley of the Bartlesville experiment station of the United States Bureau of Mines.

Simms Earnings

New York, N. Y.—The semi-annual report of Simms Petroleum Company to be issued soon, is expected to show net profits in excess of $1,800,000, after all deductions.

Decline From 116,000 Barrels Indicates Inglewood Past Peak

Downward trend of threatening field will permit opening of shut in wells in California

By Wm. V. Gross
Staff Representative

Los Angeles, Calif.—Inglewood field's production peak was reached during the past week when one day's output for that area ran better than 116,000 barrels net of light and heavy crude.

And a sigh of relief has passed up and down the ranks of California operators from the northern fields to those located in the southern part of the state.

Production of Inglewood has dropped consistently from the 116,000 barrels of oil yielded July 30 until the daily average for the week ending August 8 was down to 108,000 barrels. As to the heavy oil production, there is no obvious indication of the possibility of an increase, a situation which gives promise of relief to those who have been forced to store a great part of their production rather than dispose of it at a loss. Completions in the district during the past week numbered four, with an aggregate flush of 7,245 barrels, against 10 completions with an aggregate flush of 10,900 barrels the preceding week. Not only are completions falling off, but the average yield per well is decreasing, dropping from 925 barrels per day to 885 barrels during the past seven days.

Revival of Activity

As production at Inglewood continues its downward trend, a revival of field activities and the opening up of shut in production in the northern part of the state is expected to take place. It was the Inglewood initial production, coming at the time it did, that caused the Shell and the Standard Oil Company of California to shut-in a large part of their northern production, and their initiative was necessarily followed by others. In the event the drop continues, these companies will put the shut-in wells back on production, and drilling, which has been handicapped by over production in the state for some time, will be carried on with renewed vigor, it is believed.

As to the light oil, there is little cause of apprehension, as three wells under way by the Shell Company on its Rindge property constitute the only operations which give promise of any additional light oil production. If completed under normal conditions, the flush of these wells will not materially affect the state's light oil total.

New Sand Unlikely

According to expectations, the Marland's Dominguez No. 7, which was searching for a deep sand in the southeastern section of the Dominguez field, continues a disappointment to the operators. Twenty-one feet of formation was cored from 5696 to 5717 feet without obtaining any favorable showings, which is a condition that has existed on the wildcat since a depth of 5440 feet, where the last fairly good core was taken. At last reports, the well was standing idle at 5874 feet, with preparations being made by the operators to abandon it.

Negative revelations of the Marland Oil Company's Dominguez No. 7 contribute additional obstacles in the path of those who have believed that prolific sand underlies the upper producing horizon of the Dominguez field.

Much Wildcatting

Despite a menacing over-production which has hampered the exploration work in general, the state is witnessing rather an unusual wildcat campaign. In Southern California alone, exclusive of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, there are 33 districts being tested for oil with wildcat wells. The total number of wildcat operations in these districts runs above 144, and of this number, 46 were active August 7. With 36 of these wildcats drilling below 4000 feet, the probability of a new field or a new sand within a proven field within the next two months is not to be taken lightly.

Clear Water Area Looms

Of particular importance among the wildcats is the well being drilled by H. B. Rutherford at Clear Water, midway between Santa Fee Springs and Long Beach. This well is being closely scouted as the locality has been the object of speculation for years, many of the old-timers believing in the existence of a field there.

So far, the well's log has revealed the presence of a hitherto unknown sand at about 3150 feet, which is considerably above either the three sands at Santa Fe Springs, running 3800 feet, 4200 feet and 5000 feet, or the two sands at Long Beach, running roughly 3800 feet and 4500 feet. Four-and-three-fourths-inch casing has been set at 3368 feet and the operators have cemented through perforations at 3150 feet. What the sand is capable of yielding will only be known after a production test is made, which is expected to take place in the near future.

Associated Makes Find

In the Rosecrans field, the Associated Oil Company has its Higgins No. 3 producing from an intermediate sand hitherto passed up by other operators in that particular part of the field. Higgins No. 3 is producing from a sand just below 4505 feet, where 8¼-inch casing was set. August 7 the well flowed 2100 barrels of 40.5 gravity oil, with a gauged pressure of 190 pounds on the tubing and 425 pounds on the casing. It is located 302 feet westerly and along the south line from the southeast corner of the Associated's Higgins lease in Section 20, Township 3 south, Range 13 west.

Bellevue Posted Price Follows Gulf Coast Cut

Shreveport, La.—By announcement of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, whose action was followed by the Gulf Refining Company and the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation, the posted price of Bellevue crude was cut to $1.65 on August 7. This reduction of twenty-five cents per barrel follows and conforms to a similar cut applied to Gulf Coastal crudes on August 3. Bellevue crude competes with "A" grade Costal crude in the manufacture of lubricating oils.

Production in the Bellevue District has shown a sharp decline during recent months, due to inevitable causes, such as depletion and encroachment of salt water. However, only the Nacatoch sand at around 300 feet has as yet been developed commercially; and the Blossom, Woodbine, and Trinity levels, all of which have yielded showings of oil or gas, have not yet been conclusively tested. Current production averages approximately 3,065 barrels of oil per day from 286 wells, or 10.71 barrels per well per day.

The Fortuna Oil Company's Caddo Levee Board No. 2, near Oil City, in which a tremendous gas blow-out occured several weeks ago at a depth of 2948 feet, was tested again last week, after casing had been cemented at 2935 feet. The second test yielded a hole full of salt water, with only about 500,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The liner is to be pulled; and a deep test is in progress, as eight-inch casing was set at the depth above noted. Location is in the northwest corner of

the NE¼ NW¼ of section 8-20-15, Caddo Parish. The Fortuna Company is drilling at around 3650 feet in its Mitchell wildcat, in section 17-18-16.

The Dixie Oil Company, using a rotary rig, has cemented a string of 6⅝-inch casing at 3420 feet in its Jolley deep test, in section 27-22-15, north of the deep gas wells on Pine Island. The rotary is being moved away, and the test will be completed with cable tools. The Ohio Oil Company is drilling at around 3460 feet in its E. K. Smith No. 17, in section 12-21-15 of the same district, in which an excellent showing of oil was found at a depth of 3317 feet.

The Texas Company is moving a rotary rig back to its Jeems Bayou deep test, in section 15-20-16, near Mooringsport, in which drilling with the cable tool method was suspended at a total depth of 3628 feet.

The Gulf Refining Company has made a location on its Mebane-Stiles lease, M. Gupton Headright Survey, Marion County, Texas, near the extension oil well completed several weeks ago by Gross and others at a point immediately west of the Louisiana-Texas line, which roughly marks the western boundary of the Caddo field.

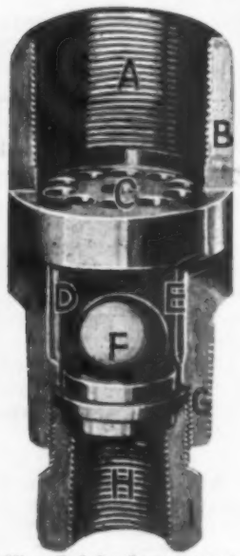
The Triangle Drilling Company and John Y. Snyder and associates, who have been conducting a very thorough prospecting campaign in the Sugar Creek community of Claiborne Parish, have abandoned their Brown wildcat as dry at a total depth of 2605 feet. A derrick has been built for a third test to be drilled on the Keen farm, in section 7-19-5, of the same general vicinity.

Drilling continues at Urania, in La Salle Parish, where several "flash-in-the-pan" wells have yielded excellent showings of oil at a depth of approximately 1500 feet; but no commercial production has as yet been developed. The next test probably will be made in Zeigen et al's Hardtner well, in section 19-10-2e, in which casing has been set at 1559 feet. Several so-called deep tests are in progress; and it is evident that the prospecting campaign is to be continued, for a while at least. Freeman & Hawkins are drilling at around 1800 feet in their Urania No. 1, in section 14-10-1e; and the Imperial Oil & Gas Company is drilling at around 1675 feet in its Urania No. 1, in section 10-10-2e. The Imperial Company is rigging up to drill a second well on the property of the Tremont Lumber Company, in section 30-10-2e.

Premiums for High-Gravity

Recent Price Scale Recognizes Value of Light Crude. To Secure It,

Start at the Bottom



Nine Definite Improvements —follow the initials:

A. Threaded to screw directly onto working barrel.
B. Extra-heavy steel body—practically everlasting.
C. Perforated plate keeps valve ball in place and absolutely protects ball and seat from injury.
D. Fluted ball guides prevent chattering regardless of speed.
E. Ample oil passages prevent cutting of oil.
F. California type ball will not pound seat under any conditions.
G. Threaded for tubing anchor collar.
H. Threaded for over-size gas anchor.
I. Seat frame easily and cheaply renewable when necessary.

The recently posted price schedule, dividing the gravity scale on crude into much finer divisions, makes it necessary to consider the quality of oils produced as well as the quantity.

To bring up the quality of your pumping wells, we urge you to start at the bottom—with the standing valve.

We not only say that the Roark Valve maintains the gravity of the crude but we have absolute records to prove it.

The Roark is outside the working barrel. Its ball and seat is larger than that of the working valve. Consequently there isn't the rush of fluid through narrow passages. There is less cut oil and B. S. In addition, there are no loose, leaky cups and leather rings.

Is it wise to disregard an improvement so valuable that some of the biggest companies now use it as standard? At your supply house or direct.

Texas Oil Pump Co.
Waco, Texas

ROARK STAND-ING VALVE

MAINTAINS GRAVITY OF CRUDE

Well Opens New Territory

Chijol, Veracruz.—A great deal of new territory has been proven up by the Pen American Eastern in the completion of its well No. 11, Chapacao, for 20,000 barrels estimated initial production at the shallow depth of 1560 feet. The well, drilled by the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, heavy oil operating subsidiary of the Pan American Eastern, is an offset to a right-of-way of the National Railways of Mexico and is a mile from La Dicha No. 26 of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, the nearest porducer to the west and two miles from the nearest production from the east, its Chapacao No. 1, which has made over 4,000,000 barrels.

The company will immediately drill a considerable number of offsets and the National Railways is preparing new locations in addition to well No. 13, now drilling about 75 meters northeast of the new producer. In view of the nearness of the Mexican Petroleum Corporation's pipe line, it is anticipated that Chapacao No. 11 will be flowing within two days.

Los Angeles Shipments

Los Angeles, Calif.—Record of tanker shipments out of Los Angeles harbor for the two weeks ending August 8, including crude oil and petroleum products, follows: (Figures in barrels).

	Past wk.	Prev. wk.
Tankers departed	28	35
Total crude moved	1,119,704	956,194
Total fuel moved	595,982	935,312
Total gasoline moved	255,212	478,345
Total Diesel moved	.....	7,000
Total kerosene moved	.....	85,000
Crude, Pacific domestic	969,269	564,188
Fuel, Pacific domestic	211,007	315,513
Gasoline, Pacific domestic	109,527	48,562
Crude, Atlantic domestic	150,425	260,000
Gasoline, Atlantic domestic	76,985	253,783
Crude, foreign	.....	123,006
Fuel, foreign	384,795	620,100
Gasoline, foreign	68,700	173,000
Kerosene, foreign	.....	85,000
Crude naphtha, Atlantic domestic	75,808	.....

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†Smackover, Ark.

*WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS
†Ranger, Texas
†Olney, Texas
†Breckenridge, Texas
†Electra, Texas
†Burkburnett, Texas
†Duncan, Okla.

*TULSA, OKLAHOMA
†Tonkawa, Okla.
†Yale, Okla.
†Shidler, Okla.
†Beggs, Okla.
†Slick, Okla.
†Bristow, Okla.
†Wewoka, Okla.
†Hominy, Okla
†Okemah, Okla.
†Wilson, Okla.
†Garber, Okla.

Two Wildcat Wells in West Texas Give Promise of New Oil Producing Areas

Fort Worth, Texas.—Although several wildcat wells scattered over a wide stretch of North and West Central Texas territory, were being closely watched by the oil fraternity here this week, none of these tests have yet developed sufficiently to mark what might be called a bright spot in this territory. As was remarked by a close observer of wildcatting in the light oil areas of Texas, there is a vast amount of work going on which includes much prospective territory, but so far this summer, real promising results have been few.

Just now a great deal of attention is being paid to the test on the Proctor ranch, in Haskell County. The hole is now below 1850 feet, and the drilling crew is fighting a bad cave, in red rock. Little progress in drilling has been made during the past week on account of this trouble. The test has had oil and gas showings in encouraging quantities and it is said that a small well could be made by putting it on the pump. Three million feet of dry gas was encountered between 1660 and 1670 feet, and a test showed oil sand between 1701 and 1723 feet.

Completion of this well as a commercial producer would probably mean intensive drilling in northwest Shackelford and southeast Haskell County, since the structure on which the well is located runs in a north and south direction.

There has been much rumor concerning the wildcat being drilled by the Trojan Oil Company, in the northeastern corner of Comanche County. Various reports regarding production in this well were going the rounds early last week, but accurate checking failed to verify any of them. At one time the well made a head of about five barrels, but no more production was noted. On Friday, while pulling the tools out of the hole, the drill line broke and a fishing job resulted. On Saturday, however, the well swabbed a quantity of light oil. A check showed that there was about 2000 feet of oil in the hole. Plans are now being made to deepen the well, and it is believed that when the hole is well cleaned out, the oil will flow. If this does not turn out to be the case, drilling will be resumed further into the gray lime.

This well, if brought in for a producer, will probably mean that several other tests in its immediate vicinity will be put down. The nearest production is the old Desdemona field which is about seven miles away.

Several geologists have stated that in their opinion the bottom of the hole, which is 3528 feet deep, is in the Ellenberger lime, a formation which is not productive of oil in any quantities.

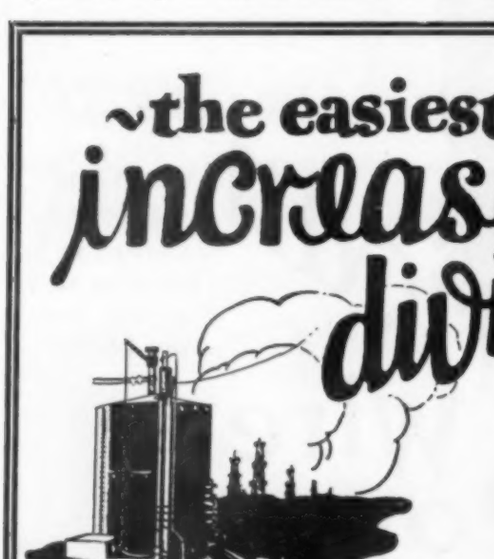
A number of tests are getting under way in Crockett County, on acreage held jointly by the Humble Oil & Refining Company and the Marland Oil Company. Rigs are being built and within a week or two three new wells will be spudded in the vicinity of Powell 1, the well which is now making about 30 barrels of oil daily.

University No. 4, located in Section 23, Block 9, Group 1, being drilled by the Texon Oil and Land Company, is drilling below 1940 feet, after a fishing job that has consumed several days. This well is important since it is located about a mile from present production in the Big Lake field. A gas blow-out caused the fishing job.

Brown County scored nine wildcat completions, for the week, out of which there were five producers. All of these were small wells, ranging from 20 to 60 barrels, located in the edge of the Crosscut field, where production comes from about 1200 feet.

Roderick D. Burnham, manager of lands for the Union Oil Company of California is on a tour of inspection of the company's holdings in Columbia, South America, and will look over some of the recent petroleum developments during his sojourn south of the equator. Mr. Burnham is the son of Major Fred Burnham, hero of the Boer and other South African wars and American wars.

~the easiest way to increase dividends



P R

ELECTRIC DEHYDRATION

The use of "P R" Electric Dehydrators in treating crude petroleum recovers all the oil from the emulsion, while restoring the entire production to its original gravity. An actual test showed that 1000 barrels of crude of 25 degrees Be. gravity testing 30 per cent emulsion, yielded an additional 100 barrels of net oil from the emulsion. The entire dehydrated production brought the price posted for 32 degrees gravity crude instead of the price posted for 25 degrees gravity crude, as would have been the case if the production had been sold "wet", in which case it also would have been subject to a further deduction for the total emulsion content. * * * Figure the additional recovered oil, and the increased price per barrel on your entire production for the first six months of 1925. How much in dividends would that be for you?

Petroleum Rectifying Company of California

308 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, California

336 Humble Bldg., Houston, Texas

Prospect of Liberty Extension to Southwest

Peer-Monarch setting casing to test sand found at 3200 feet in semi-wildcat well

By Roy Wallace Davis
Staff Representative

Houston, Texas.—Prospects for the opening of an extension of the South Liberty field of more than 3500 feet to the southwest of the southernmost producing zone are not at all uncertain following the discovery of July 8 by the Peer-Monarch Oil Company of a dark sand highly saturated with oil. The sand was encountered at 3199 feet in the Peer-Monarch's Condict No. 1, semi-wildcat. Preparations are being made for the testing of the well late this week or early next week.

Operators of the test drilled nine feet into the new sand, and reaming was begun for setting casing.

The Condict No. 1 is located 600 feet east of the west line of the David Minchey league of the Condict 920-acre tract. The majority of the land in the immediate location of the new discovery is controlled by the Gulf Production Company, which has a lease of 400 acres to the north and east of the Peer-Monarch test. South of the Gulf Production Company's land the Humble Oil & Refining Company controls a 71-acre tract, and adjoining this tract is a 10-acre tract of the Associated Oil Company. The Peer-Monarch lease, on which the discovery was made, joins the Associated Oil Company's lease on the south.

The sand struck by the Peer-Monarch Oil Company is comparatively new in the vicinity of the South Liberty field, lying at a depth above the average producer in the field, and at a level with the highest point of any pay sand found there. Sand of the same texture was recently discovered by the Associated Oil Company in its Deussen B-1, several hundred feet to the northeast. This test, however, was abandoned at a depth of 4192 feet on August 7, without testing above this depth.

The southernmost point in the South Liberty field where production has been found is the Humble Oil & Refining Company's Deussen A-1, which came in July 9 for 800 barrels initial production at 3573 feet. The important significance attached to the discovery of the new sand by the Peer-Monarch lies in the fact that at the time of the completion of the Deussen A-1, operators concluded this point to be the end of the pay sand, since the color of the sand was a light gray, seemingly pinching out further to the south. The color of the new sand shows up the dark bluish tint identical with that of the producing sand in the heart of the Liberty field.

Less than 800 feet to the south of the Condict No. 1 the Hamilton Oil Company abandoned the Hamilton No. 1, a wildcat, more than two years ago, when few tests were being operated in the vicinity where the South Liberty field now lies.

In the event the newly discovered sand proves to be a pay sand, there will be strong possibilities of striking production across the Trinity from the Condict No. 1 test, where the Humble Oil & Refining Company holds a large block of acreage in a westerly direction from the Peer-Monarch's discovery sand, in that the best pay from South Liberty field runs in a semi-circle, with which the Condict No. 1 test would fall in exact line. Such a semi-circle, according to geologists, would run the line of potential pay across the Trinity.

Production in the South Liberty field last week fell from first place to third among fields in the Texas Gulf Coast, dropping below both Orange and Hull for the first time in several months. The daily average production at South Liberty last week was 16,450 barrels, against 18,300 barrels for the previous week and 21,250 barrels three weeks ago. Hull's output the past week was 18,510 barrels, and that of Orange was 16,500 barrels.

Even with this temporary decline in output, the South Liberty field yet ranks first as being the most interesting field in the Gulf Coast. From the opening of the field in January, the total output to July 1 aggregated 2,055,300 barrels. At that time there were 108 producers in the field, practically all of which were producing grade A oil. For the past two months the drilling tendency in the South Liberty field has been in a southerly direction, indications having shown this to be the logical outlet for a possible extension to the field.

Mexican Production Decrease Shown In Storage Figures

CONTINUED decrease in production, especially in heavy crude, is reflected in the decrease in storage in the Tampico district. At 7 a. m., July 1, at terminals along the Panuco river or the Gulf of Mexico and in the fields, light and heavy crude, topped crude and distillates in steel and earthen tanks, totaled 18,590,651 barrels, a decrease of 598,366 barrels over the amount in storage on June 1. Light crude showed a loss of 55,000 barrels, which was virtually offset by the 48,000 barrel increase in heavy crude, but topped crude fell off 488,000 barrels, while distillates dropped 103,000 barrels.

The Mexican Eagle continued to show the greatest amount of storage with 5,411,406 barrels, a decrease of 166,441 barrels from June, while the Dutch Shell with 4,704,643 barrels of mostly heavy crude and topped crude in their Chijol terminal and in the field, showed a decrease of 637,231 barrels, the greatest drop shown by any company. The Pan American Eastern followed with 3,047,313 barrels, with a decrease in all classes to the amount of 512,011 barrels. Small decreases were also shown by the Cortez-Atlantica, Island Oil & Transport, Pierce Oil and The Texas Company of Mexico.

The decline in June exports as against little decrease in production is shown in storage of both the Transcontinental Petroleum Company (Standard of N. J.) and the Sinclair, which increased 159,688 and 138,000 barrels respectively. Increases were likewise shown by the East Coast Oil Company (Southern Pacific), Mexican Seaboard, Mexican Gulf, and the Empire Gas and Fuel Company.

Storage of the important companies according to classes of oil together with July totals as compared to the total storage at 7 a. m., June 1, follow:

Company—	Light Crude	Heavy Crude	Topped Crude	Distillates	Total July	Figures June	Increase Light Decrease
Agwi	15,372	.....	.....	.....	15,372	15,364	8
Cortez Atlantica	30,747	.....	.....	.....	30,747	31,479	732
Dutch Shell	10,013	2,209,316	1,453,075	395,010	4,067,414	4,704,643	637,229
Empire Gas & Fuel	.....	205,781	.....	.....	205,781	128,811	76,970
Mexican Gulf	271,113	548,583	.....	.....	819,696	614,213	205,483
Island Oil	8,725	.....	.....	.....	8,725	12,423	3,698
Pan American Eastern	462,651	503,808	1,648,651	432,203	3,047,313	3,559,324	512,011
Mexican Eagle	1,665,552	466,752	2,518,558	760,544	5,411,406	5,587,847	176,441
Mexican Seaboard	40,077	165,295	.....	.....	205,372	183,168	22,204
Mexican Sinclair	.....	582,664	.....	.....	582,664	444,106	138,558
Pierce	34,435	29,086	105,110	103,518	272,149	304,965	32,816
Southern Pacific	.....	377,329	.....	.....	377,329	286,128	91,201
Texas	129,524	92,740	39,314	27,236	288,814	360,010	71,196
Transcontinental	370,058	1,554,433	214,462	123,673	2,252,626	2,102,938	159,688
Miscellaneous	107,531	883,452	2,750	1,510	995,243	855,598	139,645
Total 7 a m. July 1	3,145,798	7,619,239	5,981,920	1,843,694	18,590,651		598,366
Total 7 a. m. June 1	3,200,889	7,571,490	6,470,384	1,946,254		19,189,017	

CRUDE OIL PRICE QUOTATIONS

Crude Price Changes

Effective August 7, Bellevue, Louisiana, crude was cut 25 cents per barrel to conform with previous price change in Gulf Coast grades.

Effective August 11, Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency cut Pennsylvania crude 25 cents per barrel.

Current Postings

EASTERN STATES

	Aug. 12 1925	Aug. 15 1924
New York Tarnsit	$3.65	$3.00
Bradford District	3.65	3.00
National Transit	3.55	...
Southwest	3.55	...
Eureka	3.50	...
Macksburg	3.50	...
Gains	3.20	...
Somerset medium	2.45	1.35
Somerset light	2.60	1.70

CENTRAL STATES

Illinois	$2.12	$1.62
Indiana	2.13	1.63
Lima	2.33	1.83
Plymouth	1.65	1.00
Princeton	2.02	1.62
Waterloo	1.10	1.10
Wooster	2.35	1.65

WESTERN KENTUCKY

Posted by Indian Refining Company for crude from Allen, Warren, Franklin, Davies, Barren,

Cumberland and Monroe Counties

36 and above	2.05	1.50
33 to 35.9	1.95	1.40
32.9 and below	1.85	1.30

CALIFORNIA

(Crude oil prices at well)

Los Angeles and Orange Counties

14 to 19.9 gravity	$1.25	$1.00
20 to 20.9 gravity	1.27	1.01
21 to 21.9 gravity	1.30	1.02
22 to 22.9 gravity	1.33	1.03
23 to 23.9 gravity	1.36	1.05
24 to 24.9 gravity	1.40	1.07
25 to 25.9 gravity	1.44	1.10
26 to 26.9 gravity	1.48	1.13
27 to 27.9 gravity	1.52	1.16
28 to 28.9 gravity	1.56	1.19
29 to 29.9 gravity	1.60	1.22
30 to 30.9 gravity	1.64	1.25
31 to 31.9 gravity	1.68	1.28
32 to 32.9 gravity	1.72	1.31
33 to 33.9 gravity	1.76	1.34
34 to 34.9 gravity	1.80	1.37
35 gravity and above	1.85	1.40
Fuel Oil	1.65	1.40

Rosecrans Field

36 to 36.9 gravity	$1.92
37 to 37.9 gravity	2.00
38 to 38.9 gravity	2.06
39 to 39.9 gravity	2.16
40 to 40.9 gravity	2.24
41 to 41.9 gravity	2.32
42 and above	2.40

MID-CONTINENT

Prairie, Sinclair, Texas, Gulf

28 to 28.9 degrees	$1.40	1.10
29 to 29.9 degrees	1.48	1.10
30 to 30.9 degrees	1.56	1.25
31 to 31.9 degrees	1.64	1.25
32 to 32.9 degrees	1.72	1.25
33 to 33.9 degrees	1.80	1.50
34 to 34.9 degrees	1.88	1.50
35 to 35.9 degrees	1.96	1.50
36 to 36.9 degrees	2.04	1.50
37 to 37.9 degrees	2.12	1.50
38 to 38.9 degrees	2.20	1.50
39 to 39.9 degrees	2.28	1.50
40 to 40.9 degrees	2.36	1.50
41 to 41.9 degrees	2.44	1.50
42 to 42.9 degrees	2.52	1.50
43 to 43.9 degrees	2.60	1.50
44 Baume gravity and above	2.68	1.50

	Aug. 12 1925	Aug. 15 1924
(Magnolia Petroleum Co.)		
Under 28 gravity	1.00	.90
28 to 30.9 gravity	1.35	1.00
31 to 31.9 gravity	1.64	1.10
32 to 32.9 gravity	1.72	1.10
33 to 33.9 gravity	1.80	1.25
34 to 34.9 degrees	1.88	1.25
35 to 35.9 degrees	1.96	1.25
36 to 36.9 degrees	2.04	1.25
37 to 37.9 degrees	2.12	1.25
38 to 38.9 degrees	2.20	1.25
39 to 39.9 degrees	2.28	1.25
40 to 40.9 degrees	2.36	1.25
41 to 41.9 degrees	2.44	1.25
42 to 42.9 degrees	2.52	1.25
43 to 43.9 degrees	2.60	1.25
44 Baume gravity and above	2.68	1.25

NORTH AND CENTRAL TEXAS

(Humble Oil & Refining Co.)

(The Texas Company)

For Ranger, North Texas, Mexia, Powell, Richland, Wortham, Lytton Springs, Currie and Moran Crude.

28 to 28.9	1.40	...
29 to 29.9	1.48	...
30 to 30.9	1.56	...
31 to 31.9	1.64	...
32 to 32.9	1.72	...
33 to 33.9	1.80	...
34 to 34.9	1.88	...
35 to 35.9	1.96	...
36 to 36.9	2.04	...
37 to 37.9	2.12	...
38 to 38.9	2.20	...
39 to 39.9	2.28	...
40 to 40.9	2.36	...
41 to 41.9	2.44	...
42 to 42.9	2.52	...
43 to 43.9	2.60	...
44 and above	2.68	...

SOUTH TEXAS

Mirando (Texpata)	1.00	.80
Mirando (Magnolia)	1.00	.75

SOMERSET

(Grayburg Pipe Line Company)

28 to 28.9 gravity	$1.40	$1.00
29 to 29.9 gravity	1.48	1.00
30 to 30.9 gravity	1.58	1.00
31 to 31.9 gravity	1.64	1.10
32 to 32.9 gravity	1.72	1.10
33 to 33.9 gravity	1.80	1.25
34 to 34.9 gravity	1.88	1.25
35 to 35.9 gravity	1.96	1.25
36 to 36.9 gravity	2.04	1.25
37 to 37.9 gravity	2.12	1.25
38 to 38.9 gravity	2.20	1.25
39 to 39.9 gravity	2.28	1.25
40 to 40.9 gravity	2.36	1.25
41 to 41.9 gravity	2.44	1.25
42 to 42.9 gravity	2.52	1.25
43 to 43.9 gravity	2.60	1.25
44 or above gravity	2.68	1.25

GULF COAST

Grade "A"	1.50	1.35
Grade "B" at Blue Ridge, Hull and Pierce Junction	1.25	1.15

LULING

Based on Contract	1.15	.90
Lockhart	2.00	...

LOUISIANA-ARKANSAS

Caddo

38 gravity and above	2.20	1.35
35 to 37.9 gravity	2.10	1.25
32 to 34.9 gravity	2.00	1.15
Below 32 gravity	1.85	1.00

Homer

35 gravity and above	1.95	1.35
33 to 34.9 gravity	1.85	1.25
31 to 32.9 gravity	1.75	1.15
Below 31 gravity	1.60	1.00

Cotton Valley

All Grades	1.10	.80

Haynesville

33 gravity and above	1.85	1.25
Below 33 gravity	1.75	1.15

	Aug. 12 1925	Aug. 15 1924
Bull Bayou		
38 gravity and above	2.00	1.30
35 gravity to 37.9	1.85	1.15
32 to 34.9 gravity	1.70	1.00
De Soto crude	2.05	1.35
Crichton	1.85	1.15
Bellevue	1.65	1.25
Jennings	1.90	1.75
Vinton	1.90	1.75
Edgerly crude	1.90	1.35

Smackover

Atlantic, Shreveport-Eldorado

28 and above	1.40	...
27 to 27.9	1.35	...
26 to 26.9	1.30	...
25 to 25.9	1.25	...
24 to 24.9	1.15	...
23 to 23.9	.95	...
Below 23	.90	...

The Texas Company

26 gravity and above	1.35	...
24 to 25.9	1.05	...
Below 24	.85	...

Standard—Gulf

27 and above	1.35	.95
26 to 26.9	1.30	.95
25 to 25.9	1.25	.80
24 to 24.9	1.15	.70
Below 24	.85	.60

Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation

28 and above	1.40	...
27 to 27.9	1.35	...
26 to 26.9	1.30	...
25 to 25.9	1.25	...
24 to 24.9	1.15	...
23 to 23.9	.95	...
Below 23	.85	...

El Dorado

33 gravity and above	1.85	1.35
Below 33 gravity	1.75	1.25
East Field (Calion)	.85	.60

Stephens District

26 gravity and above	1.55	...
Below 26 gravity	1.35	...

WYOMING-MONTANA

Wyoming

Byron	2.25	...
Ferris	1.30	...
Elk Basin	2.15	1.45
Grass Creek	2.15	1.45
Rock Creek	2.00	1.20
Lost Soldier	1.35	...
Lance Creek	2.15	1.50
Mule Creek	1.50	.60
Notches	.65	...
Big Muddy	2.00	1.00
Osage	2.15	1.40
Hamilton Dome	1.80	1.10
Pilot Butte	1.75	.75
Torchlight-Greybull	2.00	1.40
Lander	.85	.45

Salt Creek

(Midwest Refining Company)

29 to 29.9 gravity	$1.48	$1.10
30 to 30.9 gravity	1.56	1.10
31 to 31.9 gravity	1.64	1.10
32 to 32.9 gravity	1.72	1.10
33 to 33.9 gravity	1.80	1.10
34 to 34.9 gravity	1.88	1.10
35 to 35.9 gravity	1.96	1.10
36 to 36.9 gravity	2.04	1.10
37 to 37.9 gravity	2.12	1.10

Montana

Sunburst	1.55	.90
Cat Creek	2.15	1.45

NEW MEXICO

Hogback	2.20	...

CANADIAN CRUDE

Oil Springs	2.80	2.30
Petrolia	2.73	2.23

*Bounty on Canadian crude is ¾ cent per gallon, or 26¼ cents per barrel.

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SINCLAIR OILS

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION FOR U.S.

Mountain States

WYOMING

Field—	Past Week	Prev. Week
Salt Creek	59,240	57,800
Teapot	1,565	1,645
Big Muddy	3,410	3,525
Grass Creek	4,150	4,820
Elk Basin	925	835
Greybull	180	150
Rock Creek	2,880	3,000
Lance Creek	735	725
Poison Spider	1,225	1,200
Osage	470	375
Hamilton Dome	680	685
Mule Creek	775	750
Lander	41	390
Lost Soldier	5,820	5,825
Ferris	90	100
Notches	125	310
Pilot Butte	175	180
Rex Lake	100	430
Totals	82,955	82,747

COLORADO

Craig	1,115	690
Fort Collins	1,570	1,245
Boulder	30	25
Florence	260	255
Rangely	100	100
Tow Creek	120	125
Totals	3,195	2,440

MONTANA

Cat Creek	3,550	3,450
Kevin-Sunburst	12,480	9,500
Totals	16,030	12,950

NEW MEXICO

Artesia	2,525	1,700
Rattlesnake	380	460
Hogback	560	530
Totals	3,465	2,690
Miscellaneous	200	200
Mountain States totals	105,845	101,025
Light oil	101,405	96,040
Heavy oil	4,440	4,985
Totals	105,845	101 025

Kansas

Greenwood County	28,230	25,500
Rainbow Bend	12,200	14,100
Eldorado	13,800	13,875
Elbing-Peabody	5,500	5,575
Augusta-Douglas	3,300	3,350
Blankenship	2,400	2,350
Florence-Covert	1,900	1,900
Other fields	22,950	22,750
Totals	90 280	92,300

California

Los Angeles, Calif.—Estimated daily average production in the principal California fields during the week ending August 8 is given in the following table (figures in barrels):

Field	This Week	No. Prod. Wells	Last Week
Long Beach	108,500	528	107,800
Inglewood	108 000	122	112,000
Santa Fe Springs	53,200	347	53,500
Huntington Beach	44,700	323	45,000
Torrance	36,000	570	36,500
Rosecrans	22,000	64	20,500
Dominguez	30,000	59	31,000
Other fields	274,200	....	276,200
Totals	676,600	2,013	682,500

Oklahoma

	Past Week	Prev. Week
Burbank	54,200	54,850
Tonkawa	53,625	52,165
Bristow	44,000	44,400
Cromwell	32 000	32,150
Osage (outside Burbank)	35,000	35 350
Okmulgee	25,400	25,585
Cushing	21,300	21,460
Wewoka	12,350	13,500
Gilcrease-Papoose	15,850	16,400
Braman	17,840	18,050
Hewitt	14,500	14,650
Garber	12,500	12,350
Otoe	6,000	5,500
Stroud	4,240	4,180
Thomas	4,050	4 430
Other fields	81,000	85,400
Totals	433,855	440,420

Louisiana

Haynesville	12,985	12,875
Cotton Valley	10,670	10,975
Caddo light	8,985	9,040
Vinton	8,900	8,000
Homer	6,495	6,705
Bull Bayou	4,085	4,115
Bellevue	3,065	3,110
Caddo heavy	2,680	2,635
Evangeline	775	800
Elm Grove	565	595
Edgerly	595	485
Lockport (Lake Charles)	150	135
Anse La Butte	25	25
Totals	59,976	59,495

Arkansas

Smackover heavy	219,000	201,390
Smackover light	27 275	27,730
El Dorado	8,845	8,805
Stephens	1,780	1,775
Irma	1,565	1,580
Totals	258,465	241,280

Texas

NORTH-CENTRAL TEXAS

	Past Week	Prev. Week
Corsicana-Powell	45,940	47,160
Archer County	37,070	36,880
Big Lake-Reagan County	30,505	32,120
Wortham	27,550	29,570
Mexia	18,750	19,310
Electra	17,235	17,200
Stephens County	14,285	15 340
Burkburnett	14,165	14,015
Young County	11,675	12,305
Eastland County	9,980	10,350
South Vernon-Wilbarger Co.	8,760	8,600
K-M-A and Iowa Park	5,690	5,395
Richland	3,650	4,375
Panhandle District	3,600	3,870
Moran-Shackelford County	3,525	3,595
Callahan County	3,195	3,350
Brown County	2,895	2,980
Mitchell County	2 165	2,230
Currie	1 310	1,310
Palo Pinto County	625	700
Montague County	420	425
Petrolia-Clay County	400	380
Baylor County	145	180
Coleman County	245	215
Scurry County	60	60
Throckmorton County	100	65
Thrall-Williamson County	40	40
Jack County	35	30
Totals	262,015	272,050

GULF COAST

Hull	18,510	18,750
Orange	16,500	16,750
South Liberty	16,450	18,300
West Columbia	11,380	11,350
Goose Creek	9,875	9,925
Humble	4,560	4,825
Sour Lake	4,375	4,725
Saratoga	1,710	1,610
Batson	1,400	1 400
Damon Mound	1,160	1,140
Spindle Top	1,120	1,118
Blue Ridge	590	765
Big Creek	1,200	1,100
High Island	550	550
Pierce Junction	425	410
Markham	80	75
Barbers Hill	135	135
Dayton	50	50
Nacogdoches	30	30
Totals	90,100	93,008
Totals North C. Texas	262,015	272,050
Luling	23,800	22,600
Mirando	6,800	9,500
Somerset	2,530	3,055
Lockhart	10,860	10,500
Misc. South Texas	520	575
Totals	396,625	411 688

Condensed U. S. Production for Twelve Months

(Stated in Barrels)

This table is compiled each week by The OIL WEEKLY, and shows daily production average for each state or section.

Daily average for month	*Mid-Continent	North Central Texas	Texas Coastal	Texas Total	Kansas	Okla.	Louisiana	Eastern States	Wyo. Mont. Colo. New Mexico	Calif.	Ark.	Total
March	762,684	284,874	78,567	388,221	69,864	407,946	55,783	97,800	128,352	650,790	119,869	1,917,023
April	777,590	276,595	76,755	380,005	71,015	429,980	54,740	101,250	127,700	649,825	128,750	1,943,270
May	763,320	267,475	74,175	374,915	71,490	424,355	60,655	103,800	127,770	640,930	148,630	1,952,545
June	799,230	260,785	74,335	375,310	74,265	464,175	62,660	105,750	125,735	628,400	157,165	1,993,465
July	815,830	254,665	75,445	378,365	81,545	479,620	63,855	107,175	124,305	620,175	148,655	2,003,695
August	861,640	254,520	75,700	377,045	85,765	521,355	62,595	107,000	123,895	619,700	142,740	2,037,890
September	886,650	253,243	76,953	366,197	86,758	546,647	62,162	107,622	117 345	611,500	131,343	2,029,580
October	855,823	247,222	75,713	359,861	86,884	521,717	62,493	106,600	107,370	605,060	123,235	1,972,902
November	851,733	248,467	71,648	369,621	86,031	517,237	66,117	106,375	91,205	594,000	119,893	1,950,478
December	873,344	267,065	65,437	385,410	88,065	518,213	59 602	106,875	83,472	606,875	111,402	1,959,917
January	906,160	334,305	65,065	448,900	88,390	483,465	56,520	106,200	78,435	602,600	106,280	1,970,350
February	861,130	292,796	63,885	405,195	88,790	479,545	56,825	105,125	87,710	592,375	106,085	1,927,680
March	839,200	301,795	83,800	434,410	84,965	452,440	58,030	100,550	90,900	605,775	112,425	1,939,520
April	836,110	294,040	94,215	435,035	84,360	457,710	57,700	98,250	91,845	602,800	209,840	2,037,545
May	835,350	295,695	100,205	447,080	93,610	446,040	60,945	101,140	91,492	609,200	419,770	2,269,280
June	834,927	286.095	94,514	432,121	98.220	450,637	59,977	103,675	87,477	642,500	349,963	2.249.296
July	807,949	272,119	94,669	414,673	96,967	438,863	60,328	104,360	99,726	671,440	247,574	2,133,932
August 7	786,150	262,015	90,100	396,625	90,280	433,855	59,976	104,200	105,845	676,600	258,465	2,125,846

*Includes North Central Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma.

NOTE—Wortham, Corsicana-Powell and Mexia production included in North Central Texas.

COMPLETIONS FOR PAST WEEK IN U.S. FIELDS

Summarized Review of Field Results

State—	Completions This Week	Completions Last Week	Producers This Week	Producers Last Week	Gas Wells This Week	Gas Wells Last Week	Failures This Week	Failures Last Week	Initial Product'n This Week	Initial Product'n Last Week
Arkansas	53	32	36	21	5	3	12	8	32,880	25,010
California	32	30	28	29	..	..	4	1	21,915	24,044
Colorado	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	.....	2,000
Indiana	10	1	6	..	..	..	4	1	60	.....
Illinois	6	5	4	5	..	..	2	..	230	361
Kansas	40	29	22	20	2	..	16	9	3,445	3,599
Kentucky	29	29	18	17	2	2	9	10	291	143
Louisiana	6	6	1	4	1	..	4	2	150	205
Montana	15	20	12	17	..	1	3	2	5,630	7,970
New Mexico	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	.....	590
New York	10	4	10	4	..	..	..	..	35	105
Ohio	70	79	43	40	11	20	16	19	586	508
Oklahoma	91	86	43	52	10	8	38	26	7,398	31,847
Pennsylvania	60	5	45	3	9	2	6	..	207	202
Texas	156	104	80	51	2	2	74	51	10,241	7,161
West Virginia	31	48	13	16	11	25	7	7	103	95
Wyoming	25	8	23	7	..	..	2	1	1,842	2,815
Totals	634	493	384	293	53	63	197	137	85,013	106,655

NOTE—Following is the explanation of abbreviations, signs, etc., used in completion and wildcat reports: *—dry hole, abandoned well; ‡—salt water; †—junked and abandoned; ¶—million cubic feet of gas; abn—abandoned; bbls—barrels; b. s.—basic sediment; cas—casing; co—cleaning out; dk—derrick; dr—drilling; fsh—fishing; ft—feet; in—inches; lcn—location; m—milling N. S. E. W.—North, South, East, West; r—reaming; sd—shut down; sdtr—sidetracking; sp—spudding; sr—straight reaming; std—standardizing; sw—salt water; td—total depth; ur—under reaming; wo—workover; wosr—waiting on standard rig.

Texas

ARCHER COUNTY

Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Barkley & Meadows Wilson 9	120	1520
Burns & Maxsons Wilson 5	40	1416
Consolidated Oil Co. Netherton 1	*	1757
Humble Oil & Ref. Co. Cowan Estate 1	*	1603
Oil Inv. Co. 4	40	1423
Kentucky Oil Corp. Wilson 10	*	1570
McCarty Oil Co. Wilson 9-B	20	909
Wilson 10-B	*	503
Wilson 11-B	23	912
Wilson 12-B	*	1055
George L. Pace Wilson 1	*	1445
R. Ramming et al Andrews 1	*	1550
The Sun Co. Wilson 2-A	10	1413
Texhoma Oil & Ref. Co. Taylor 5-A	86	1612
White Eagle Oil & Ref. Co. Wilson 2	35	1431
County Line Oil Co. Stampfli 8	33	1353
Humble Oil & Ref. Co. Brown 3	*	1491
Magnolia Pet. Co. Stampfli 12	*	1380
Mooers et al's Ickert 5	45	1205
Murchison & Fain Echols 2-C	*	1391
Wood 8	*	1355
Pacific Oil & Gas Co. Richardson May 25	70	1326
Richardson B-22	*	1424
The Texas Co. Hill 6	100	1363
Rogers 8	30	1268
Texas Unity Oil Co. Dalton 1	*	1510
J. Clark Cowan Estate 3	7	1104
Empire Gas & Fuel Co. Anderson 4	40	1429
P. G. Gillespie et al A. Wolf 1	*	1816
Major Pet. Co. Cowan Estate 8	17	1140
Marland Oil Co. Logan 1	*	1455
J. J. Perkins et al Anderson 2	35	1437
Anderson 3	110	1426
W. Phillips Wolf 4	70	1383
The Sun Co. Farmer 12	*	1525
The Texas Co. L. T. Key 2	*	1793
Wright et al S. Wilson 1-A	*	1131
W. C. Young et al Fee 1	*	1502
Young County—		
Christie Bros. McLaren 6	60	2409
Humble Oil & Ref. Co. Kilcrease 1	96	1003
Mercer 6	47	1082
Mercer 7	25	1086
Mahlstedt-Mook Leberman 1	*	1504
Mooers et al Jackson B-1	7	1209
Murchinson & Fain Morrison 1	*	1156
Campbell 10-D	150	991
Richardson Bros. Barrett 1	*	603
Simms Oil Co. Carpenter 9-B	50	1026
Welch et al Cathey 2	65	1192
Shackelford County—		
Phillips Pet. Co. Parrish 5	50	2120
Eastland County—		
Panhandle Ref. Co. Casey 1	*	1684
State Oil Co. Summerall 4	*	3700
Lowe, Delaney & Carter Jacobs 3	*	3016
Stephens County—		
Abilene Cisco Oil Corp. Pritchard 1	*	3772
Barkley et al Pritchard 4	160	3560
Corzeilus Bros. Spicer 1	*	3805
McLester Oil Co. Pritchard 1	*	3801
Phillips Pet. Co. Moore 2	5	3868
T. P. Coal & Oil Co. Binney 56	35	1915
Wilbarger County—		
Bridwell & Heydrick Dill 9	45	2322
Stephens 10	60	2292
Consolidated Oil Co. Waggoner 1 sec 27	*	2607
W. R. Duke et al Archer 1	*	2253
Humble Oil & Ref. Co. Castlebury 18-B	*	626
McCamey-Sherrin et al Stephens 9	112	1924
No. 10, wo	4	1356
No. 21	40	1815
Murchison & Fain Waggoner 1-D	75	1408
Roy & Massie Bond 5	130	1299
Simms Oil Co. A. Collins 1	*	1530
Staley & Wynne Bond 3	50	1849
Tidal Oil Co. Waggoner 1	18	1976
Wichita County—		
Bonchil Co.'s Bentley 1	*	1010
The Ascot Co.'s Roller 31	10	997
Bullington Lee & Pendleton's Jennings 3	10	1626
Electra Gas Co. Murray 4	135	1770
Fisher Jennings Oil Co. Burnett 1 "B"	*	1876
L. P. Hammond et al's Burnett 1	110	1802
J. W. Hoosier's Mitchell 4 "A"	*	2002
Mitchell 4 "B"	100	1295
C. P. Hudson et al's Ancell 1	*	2002
Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s Allen & Kemp 4	125	1646
Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Douglas 13	*	2042
J. J. Moran's Waggoner 3	4	702
O'Donohoe & Gate's Allen & Kemp 5	25	1648
Allen & Kemp 6	85	1646
W. A. Patterson's Fisher 3	10	1583
Petroleum Products Co.'s Allen & Kemp 9	*	1600
Ryan Pet. Co.'s Nance 36	65	1321
Straus Allen's Allen & Kemp 6	15	1642
The Texas Co.'s Moer 15	141	1768
White Brothers' McCarty 3	*	1712

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GULF COAST

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Spindletop—		
McKinney Gladys 2	12	860
Batson—		
Acron Oil Co. Paraffine 55	*	1125
Anderson & Munsen Hodges 2	1500	3850
Hull—		
Gulf Prod. Co. Phoenix Dev. Co. 35	50	3265
Humble O. & Refg. Co. Sterling 1	*	1730
Texas Co. Hannah Fee 5	500	3410
Empire Gas & Fuel Co. Barngraver 7	*	3400
Sterling Oil Co. Seale 1	*	4820
Houston Prod. Co. Abel 6	75	1755
Sun Co. Carr 7	50	1140
Yount Lee Oil Co. Stengler 8	150	3315
South Liberty—		
Gulf Prod. Co. M. Van De Venter et al 2	*	4020
A. Deussen Fee A-8	200	3400
Associated Oil Co. Deussen Fee B-1	*	4195
Humble O. & Refg. Co. Pickett A-1	*	3240
West Columbia—		
Humble O. & Refg. Co. T. & W. 14	10	2760
Big Creek—		
Gulf Prod. Co. T. W. Davis 23	50	2830
Orange—		
Gulf Prod. Co. Wm. Winfree A-8	500	3560
Continental Oil Co. Chessen 15	142	3095
Evangeline—		
General Prod. Co. Fontenot Fee 5	*	2000
Port City Oil Co. S. F. S. 3	*	2465
Vinton—		
The Texas Co. Gray A-2	1000	3850
Powell—		
Gulf Prod. Co. Ruby Smith 13	30	1695
De Armand et al Bailey 2	25	1653
Bailey 3	30	1665
Humble O. & Refg. Co. Davis 18	40	1653
Fleming B-11	20	1647
Fleming B-12	15	1635
G. C. Kent 22	20	1653
Ramsey A-17	15	1630
Ramsey A-20	15	1630
Ramsey B-28	*	2078
W. Smith 10	*	2230
Skelly Oil Co. Gentry 3	12	1650
Richland—		
Oxford Oil Co. Phipps 1	*	3083
Sun Co. Mary C. Hillburn	100	2997
Groesbeck—		
Magnolia Pet. Co. Kennedy 1	*	3283

EAST TEXAS

Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Waskom Gas Field, Harrison County—		
State Line Oil & Gas Co.'s Furrh A-1, Jas Adams H/R survey	¶10	1965

Arkansas

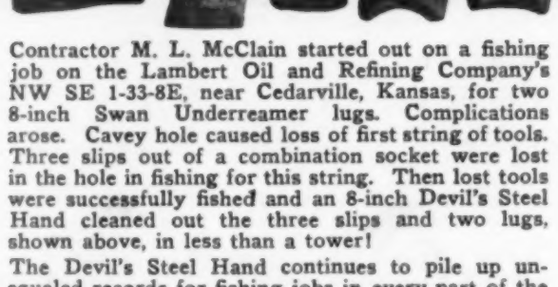
Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Smackover Field, Ouachita County—		
Bailey & Murray's Rhoten B-3, 32-15-15	100	2588
Empire Gas & Fuel Co.'s Bradley 5, 30-15-15	200	2602
Gulf Ref. Co.'s R. Bennett 7, 33-15-15	500	2387
S. Bennett 4, 32-15-15	165	2394
J. Goodwin 6, 32-15-15	250	2414
J. Goodwin 7, 32-15-15	3000	2405
Umstead 14, 33-15-15	145	2377
Umstead 17, 33-15-15	600	2365
Howell et al's Williams 2, 3-16-15	*	2388
Humble O. & R. Co.'s Arnold B-2, 26-15-16	50	2035
Laney 8, 32-15-15	*	2040
F. Murphy 4, 3-16-15	400	2378
Invader Oil Co.'s Miller 6, 5-16-15	175	2369
Louisiana Oil Ref. Corp.'s Tyson 2, 27-15-17	15	....
Natural Gas & Fuel Corp.'s Hill A-4, 5-16-15	100	2375
Owenwood Oil Corp.'s Snyder 10, 34-15-15	150	2372
Penguin Oil Co.'s Umstead 2, 4-16-15	175	2369
Umstead 4, 4-16-15	200	2362
Phillips Pet. Co.'s B. F. Laney 9, 31-15-15	600	2557
Shreveport Oil Corp.'s Umstead 1, 4-16-15	*	2020
Simms Oil Co.'s Hildebrand 9, 28-15-15	¶20-100	2622
F. A. Laney 8, 31-15-15	*	2481
Sinclair Oil Co.'s Berry 10, 33-15-15	10,000	2388
Standard Oil Co.'s Griffin 7, 33-15-15	250	2390
Powell 5, 34-15-15	¶40-300	2598
Sure Oil Corp.'s Hill 3, 5-16-15	500	2361
The Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.'s McCarvey 2, 32-15-15	¶25	2587
The Texas Co.'s Berry 13, 33-15-15	8000	2385
E. Johnson 7, 34-15-15	750	2386
Wilroy et al's Berg 1, 32-15-15	100	2399
Smackover Field, Union County—		
Broderick & Calvert's G. E. Murphy A-3, 8-16-15	*	2487
Eason et al's Palmer 4, 9-16-15	¶30	2642
Gulf Ref. Co.'s J. Berry 10, 8-16-15	150	2370
Flenniken 17, 5-16-15	150	2389
G. E. Murphy 7, 8-16-15	250	2401
T. C. Murphy 16, 9-16-15	125	2448
Werner 39, 6-16-16	90	2281
Hickman et al's Graves 1, 3-16-15	300	2554
Humble O. & R. Co.'s Pate 9, 10-16-15	*	2575
Laurel O. & G. Co.'s Tatum 4, 7-16-15	1500	2394
Lion O. & R. Co.'s Hayes 3, 4-16-15	200	2374
Mazda Oil Corp.'s Lawton B-1, 10-16-15	2500	2723
Ramey et al's Rice 1, 7-16-16	80	2290
A. M. Sutton's Wingfield 1, 4-16-15	210	2380
The Texas Co.'s J. Berry B-7, 8-16-15	250	2426
J. Berry B-8, 8-16-15	250	2376
Tidal Osage Oil Co.'s Vestal 5, 17-16-15	¶30	2680
Unity Pet. Co.'s Roper 6, 3-16-15	*	2363
Total, 48 wells	¶145-32,880	

Louisiana

Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Bellevue Field—		
Standard Oil Co.'s Bliss & Wetherbee 18, 23-19-11	*	478
Cotton Valley Field—		
Fortuna Oil Co.'s R. R. Cox 2, 15-21-10	150	2545
Monroe Gas Field Ouachita Parish—		
Natural Gas & Pet. Corp.'s Chambers 1, 52-20-4	¶5	2176

Devil's Steel Hand

Note the Junk this Hole contained!



Contractor M. L. McClain started out on a fishing job on the Lambert Oil and Refining Company's NW SE 1-33-8E, near Cedarville, Kansas, for two 8-inch Swan Underreamer lugs. Complications arose. Cavey hole caused loss of first string of tools. Three slips out of a combination socket were lost in the hole in fishing for this string. Then lost tools were successfully fished and an 8-inch Devil's Steel Hand cleaned out the three slips and two lugs, shown above, in less than a tower!

The Devil's Steel Hand continues to pile up unequaled records for fishing jobs in every part of the oil country. It simply won't give up until the hole is clean.

Brown Welding & Machine Co.

Breckenridge, Texas.

Tulsa Rental and Sales Branch:

424 East Second St., Tulsa.

Representatives of the Acme Fishing Tool Company with complete stocks of their tools at Breckenridge and Woodson, Texas, and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

DEVIL'S STEEL HAND and PITCHFORK

California

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Dominguez Field—		
Union Oil Co. Callander 12	670	4791
Callander 11	900	4227
Hellman 11	240	4154
Huntington Beach Field—		
Pan American Oil Co. Johnson 4-A	100	2925
Associated Oil Co. Miley-Keck 2	150	3334
Inglewood Field—		
Shell Co. Rindge 12	770	2239
Petroleum Securities Rubel 8	3800	2540
Cone 8	1975	2556
Standard Oil Co. Vickers 2-6	700	2773
Torrance Field—		
C. C. M. O. Del Amo 105	170	3567
Geo. F. Getty No. 27 Torrance	15	2787
Ventura Field—		
Shell Co. Taylor 8	800	4742
Edison 4	3200	4728
Long Beach Field—		
Jergsen Syndicate's No. 17	†	2945
Signal Hill Field—		
Jim O'Donnell's No. 4	970	4672
Montebello Field—		
Walter McGinley's No. 20	150	3603
Athens-Rosecrans Field—		
Associated Oil Co. Higgins 3	1620	4624
Higgins 2	525	4881
Union Oil Co. Howard Park 21	180	4033
Mohawk Oil Co. Bateman 1	450	5248
Bud Gerner's No. 1	285	4440
Miley-Marland Rosecrans 2	275	5000
Whittier Field—		
California Petroleum Corp. Seward-Rideout 2	200	1490
Hermosa Field—		
Manhattan-Pacific Oil Co. Hermosa Beach 2	*	4409
Hovey Hills Field—		
Bell-Evans Oil Co.'s No. 9, 35-32-23	90	1240
Mascot Oil Co.'s 36-32-23	110	1400
Midway Field—		
Federal Drilling Co.'s No. 2	1600	4944
Pacific Oil Co. Federal Drilling Co. Offset	1800	4745
Sunset Field—		
Calitroleum Oil & Gas Co.'s No. 4	60	3769
Wheeler Ridge Field—		
Standard Oil Co.'s Wheeler Ridge 10	*	4354
Wheeler Ridge 11	*	4702
North Midway Field—		
Valley Oil Co.'s No. 2	110	1599

Oklahoma

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Kay County—		
Comar Oil Co. Ogg 4-W, C NW SW SE 35-25-1w	*	1914
Ogg 7-W, C SW SE SE 35-25-1w	*	2543
Ogg 6-W, C SE SW SE 35-25-1w	*	1544
Souligny et al Harris 1, C NE SE NW 31-27-2e	80	2507
Pawnee County —		
Magnolia Pet. Co. Altaffer 4, C NW NE NE 5-22-3e	200	4102
Mid-Continent Pet. Corp. School Land 12, NWc SE SW 16-20-7	40	2623
Tidal Oil Co. Peters 1, NWc 13-19-8w	50	2645
A. D. Krow et al Powell 1, NEc SE NE 10-23-5	*	3741
Garfield County—		
Cosden & Marland School Land 52, C N L SE 13-22-4w	800	2257
Sinclair O. & G. Co. Laura Crews 11, SEc NE SW SW 19-22-3w (owd)	150	2251
Imo Oil Co. McLean 3, S NE SW 31-22-3w	200	2243
Creek County—		
Gled Oil Co. Peters 1, SWc NW NW 31-19-8	¶	2154
C. G. Tibbens Francis 1, NEc SE NE 14-14-8	150	2395
Texas Co. Williams 1, SEc NW 25-17-9	165	2854
J. H. Wright Dawson 5, SWc NE SW 24-17-10	110	1833
Jackson & Wise Layton 1, NEc SE NW NE 3-17-11	¶	1807
Wilcox O. & G. Co. A .F. Anthis 2, NWc SE SW 1-16-11	45	2305
C. G. Tibbens Lucas 3, NWc SW NE 31-15-9	40	2361
Transcontinental Oil Co. Ingalls 2, SEc NE 24-17-7	*	3097
W. H. Gray et al Allen 1-A, NWc SE NE 3-18-11	*	2465
Pennock Oil Co. Robbins 2, C N L NE NW 8-16-11	*	2783
Noble County—		
Comar Oil Co. Blubaugh 13-W, C SW NW SW 2-24-1w	*	3150
Ruzek 3-W, C NE NE SE 3-24-1w	*	4400
Payne County——		
Deep Rock Oil & Gas Co. Goodno 1, SEc SW NE 23-18-3	635	4317
Mulberry Oil Co. Flint 1, NEc NW SW 5-17-4	25	3753
Lincoln County—		
Magnolia Pet. Co. A. Sukovaty, 3-A, SEc NW SW 2-14-5	25	3373
Tulsa County—		
Black et al Rentie 13, NEc NW NW 16-18-13	15	1210
Wade et al Gaines 3, NEc NW SE NW 2-17-14	65	1363
Frates Oil Co. Unallotted 4, SEc SW NE NE 2-17-14	50	1358
Green et al Gaines 2, NEc SE NW NE 2-17-14	25	1361
E. R. Minshall Russell 1, SEc NW SE 27-19-11	*	2370
Shaffer O. & R. Co. Bruner 4, NEc SE 6-19-12	*	1725
J. P. Peterson Grayson 1, SWc NW NE NW 18-19-14	*	1380
Okmulgee County—		
Enfisco Oil Co. Baker 3, SEc NW 3-15-11	10	1894
Phillips Pet. Co. Rowe 2, C W L NW NE 11-15-12	155	2031
Olean Pet. Co. Cover 3, C W L E½ SE 11-15-12	25	2132
Cover 4, C S L NE SE 11-15-12	25	2171
Page Bros. Culp 3-W, NWc SW NE 14-15-12	90	2637
Oklahoma Eastern Oil Co. Strip 1, NEc SE NW 14-15-12	15	2636
E. R. Black Scott 1, SEc NW NE 27-13-11	¶	2160
Magnolia Pet. Co. Bird 1, SEc NW NE 5-12-12	¶	2325
Continental Oil Co. Grayson 6, C NE NE NW 20-12-12	15	1926
Schoenfeldt et al. Hawkins 5, SEc NW 4-11-12	20	1555
W. R. Sommerville Scott 1-A, C N L SW SW NW 25-13-14	125	1803
J. Aggas A. G. Colbert 1, SEc NW NE 16-14-14	25	1216
Wineland Anderson 11, SEc NE SE 8-14-15	25	1509
Devonian Oil Co. Wisner 5, C W L NW SE 7-15-13	15	2696
J. A. Swindler Lewis 8, SEc NE SE 20-15-14	480	2000
Kingwood Oil Co. J. Barnett 23, C E L SE SW 34-15-14	15	2150
Central Nat'l Oil Co. Barnett 5, C S L NW SE 34-16-12	*	....
Waite Phillips Murrell 2, SWc SE NE 23-13-11 (owd)	*	2503
Aztec Oil Co. Rentie 4 "A" NWc SE SW 31-12-12	*	2725
Okfuskee County—		
Independent O. & G. Co. Jacobs 2, NEc SE SW 33-12-11	50	3696
Foster 1, NEc 25-11-9	¶	2974
Riverland Oil Co. Barnett 1-A, SWc SE SW 19-11-11	1000	1608
Windsor & Independent Guy 2, NWc SE SW 22-11-11	200	2629
Guy 6, SEc NW SW 22-11-11	520	2640
Furhman & Shaffer Samuel 1, C SE NW NW 22-10-9	¶	3361
Independent et al Marrow 1, NEc NW NW 4-11-11	*	3728
Carter Oil Co. Dacon 1, C SW SW NW 31-11-8	*	3455
Hughes County—		
Burke Greis Simon 1, SEc NE SE 24-9-8	¶	3428
Indian Terr. Ill. Oil Co. Anderson 5, C NW NE SW 1-9-9	520	3393
T. B. Slick Grayson 4, C NE SW 3-9-9	25	3309
Tidal Oil Co. Harjo 3, C SW SW NE 4-9-11	45	2940
Mid-Kansas O. & G. Co. Hario 1, C SE SW NE 4-9-11	335	2941
Margay Oil Co. Brown 5, SEc NW SW 17-9-9	*	3455
Brown 6, NEc SW SW 17-9-9	*	3408
Roxana Pet. Co. Brown 1, C NE NE SW 17-9-9	*	3180
Brown 2, C SW NE SW 17-9-9	*	3200
Kiser 1, C NW SE NE 35-8-8	*	3325
Carter Oil Co. Jefferson 1, C NW SE SE 35-8-8	*	2940
Nelson & Smith Irving 1, C SE SE 13-7-9	*	360
Seminole County—		
Magnolia Pet. Co. Tiger 4, C SW NW SW 32-8-8 (owd)	20	4068
Carter County—		
Wirt Franklin McLain 1, C NE SW NE 22-2s-3w	325	2901
Humble Oil & Refg. Co. Hewitt-Walker 16, SWc NE SW SW 9-4s-2w	50	2298
Noble-Oleson Parnell 1, C NE SW NW 34-1s-3w	*	3460
Osage County—		
Swoverland Oil Co. No. 1, NW SW 19-21-10	¶	2118
Breen et al No. 13, C NW 23-21-10	25	1615
Oswego Pet. Co. No. 2, NE NW NE NE 21-21-12	5	1570
Amerada Pet. Corp. No. 2, NW SW NW SE 16-22-9 (owd)	125	2402
Beacon Oil Co. No. 15, C S L NW 21-23-8	7	863
Foster & Norwood No. 49, NE SE NE SW 23-24-9	10	2140
Barnsdall Oil Corp. No. 2, SE NE SE SW 1-24-11	16	1750
Owen Osage Oil Co. No. 331, SW NE 32-24-12	¶	1600
Indian Terr. Ill. Oil Co. No. 331, SE SW SE NE 34-25-11	¶	1734
No. 1, SW NW 14-29-10	30	1129
Phillips Pet. Co. No. 11, C SW NE NW 12-27-5	150	3031
Wiser Oil Co. No. 12, C NE NW NW 27-29-11	30	823
American Development No. 3, NE NW NE SE 13-23-10	*	2339
Beacon Oil Co. No. 1, SE NW NW NW 16-25-10	*	2191
Merrill et al No. 3, C NE 17-27-10	*	1730
Owen Osage Oil Co. No. 330, SW SE SW 8-27-11	*	....
Texas Co. No. 1, SE SW 29-28-12	*	2017
Pittsburg County—		
Quinton O. & G. Co. No. 1, SEc SW SE 2-7-18	*	2400
Muskogee County—		
S. C. Loy Lee 1, SWc SE 35-15-16	*	....
Wagoner County—		
C. S. Eastmand G. Johnson 1, SWc NE NE 17-17-15	*	1100
C. Coady Marshall 1, NWc SE 29-17-18 (owd)	*	3242
Pottawatomie County—		
Ossie Oil Co. Howell 1, SWc NW 13-10-2	*	3363
Comanche County—		
Cherry & Couch Cox 1, NEc SW NW 24-2-10w	*	1634
Stephens County—		
Lone Star Gas Company Dolen 1, SWc SE SW 17-1s-8w	*	2510
Gant et al Williams 2, SWc SE SW 33-1-8w	*	2607

Mountain States

WYOMING

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Salt Creek—		
Salt Creek Consolidated Oil Co. No. 11-A, SE¼ 3-39-79	50	2032
No. 24-AS NE¼ 31-40-78	60	2433
No. 27-A, NW¼ 31-40-78	50	2038
Midwest Oil Co. No. 25-A, SW¼ 19-40-78	65	2326
No. 13, SE¼ 26-40-79	150	1125
No. 18, SE¼ 26-40-79	160	1147
No. 13-A, SW¼ 22-40-79	55	2360
No. 3-A, SW¼ 35-40-79	47	1376
Wyoming Oil Fields Co. No. 15 NW¼ 23-40-79	60	1100

Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
No. 31 SW¼ 24-40-79	70	1188
No. 8-A, SW¼ 23-40-79	60	1506
Wyoming Associated Oil Co. No. 9-A, SE¼ 30-40-78	65	2287
No. 6-A, SE¼ 30-40-78	70	2200
No. 21-A, SW¼ 23-40-79	100	1540
Wyoming Oil Fields Co. No. 18-A. SE¼ 22-40-79	75	2070
No. 33, SW¼ 24-40-79	75	1077
Mountain & Gulf Oil Co. No. 31-A. NW¼ 6-39-78	50	2042
E. T. Williams Oil Co. No. 17-A. NW¼ 19-40-79	75	2253
Continental Oil Co. No. 1-A. 30-40-78	150	2689
No. 3-A, 30-40-78	150	2643
No. 19-A, 19-40-78	145	2452
Osage Field—		
Zittrell Oil Co. No. 1, 18-46-62	10	....
Grass Creek—		
Ohio Oil Co. No. 69-MI, 29-46-98	50	1260
Enos Creek—		
Prairie Oil & G. Co. No. 1, 26-46-100	*	....
Foote Anticline—		
Prairie Oil & G. Co. No. 1, 25-22-78.	*	2525

MONTANA

Kevin-Sunburst—		
Arronow Oil Co. No. 4-B, SE¼ 29-35-1	40	1535
Rose Oil Co. No. 1	3500	....
Western Pet. Exploration Co. No. 6-B, SE¼ 10-35-2	*	1635
Regal Consolidated Oil Co. No. 5-S. SE¼ 5-34-2	50	1500
Ferdig, Hughes Interests No. 8-A. SE¼ 30-35-1	*	1463
Oneil Brothers No. 2-S, NW¼ 4-35-2	85	1733
Rutherford Interests No. 1-S. NW¼ 26-35-3	60	1655
No. 2-R, NW¼ 26-35-3	50	1680
Queen City Oil Co. No. 16. NE¼ 5-34-2	700	1647
Shoshone Oil Co. No. 9-S, NW¼ 4-34-2	30	1472
Big West Oil Co. No. 11, NE¼ 31-35-1	490	1443
Fifty-Six Pet. Co. No. 3-W. 32-35-1	300	1463
W. N. Fulton No. 2-B, NW¼ 31-35-1	225	1445
Rochester Oil Co. No. 4-A, SW¼ 25-35-2	*	1473
Wainwright Structure—		
British Petroleum Ltd. No. 3-B	100	....

Kansas

Butler County—		
Empire Gas & Fuel Co. Finnev 26, SWc 20-25-5	200	2481
Murray 26, NEc 30-25-5	240	2485
John Rodgers Drum Bitler 1. SWc NW 29-26-8	35	2725
Callahan, Dingee et al Ferrier 1. NWc 26-23-4	*	2439
Cowley County—		
Roxana Pet. Co. Spreun 1-A. NWc SW 10-33-3	80	2585
W. M. McKnab Poor Farm 1. NEc SE 34-32-4	*	4140
S. A. Murphy DeVore 1, SEc NW 30-33-3	*	3551
Norton et al De Bard 1, SWc NE 35-34-3	*	2985
Joe Natan Jarvis 1 "A," NWc NE 20-34-4	*	3732
Elk County—		
York State Oil Co. Fleek 3. SEc NW 21-30-11	*	1960
Theta Oil Co. Weirman 1, C SE SE 34-29-12	¶	1678
Conley et al Tate 1, NEc SW 3-30-9	125	1033
Southwestern Gas Co. Webb 4, SWc NE 14-31-10	75	1358
Greenwood County—		
Titus et al Prather 6, NEc NW NW 29-22-10	400	2398
Phillips Pet. Co. Pees 1, SEc SW SW 29-22-11	50	1994
Hillard-Bradden 6, C N L N½ SW 33-22-11	25	1945
Braden Bros. Miller 3, SWc NW NE 27-22-13	10	1666
Robertson Hayes et al Scott 2. NEc SE NE NE 25-23-8	350	2613
Scott 3, NWc NE NE 25-23-8	350	2617
McGinnis & Bittle Green 1, NWc SE 11-23-9	100	2380
Mission Oil Co. Morris 1, SWc 19-23-9	400	2584
Dales 1, NWc 30-23-9	200	2584
Mid-Kansas O. & G. Co. Allen 22. NEc NW SE 23-23-10	130	2114
Roth & Mission Oil Co. Thrall 55. C E L SW 28-23-10	50	2347
Mid-Kansas O. & G. Co. Martindale 30, SWc NE NE 31-23-10	100	2362
Pulaski Oil Co. Holland 5, SEc NE 8-23-11	50	1967
Houston Oklahoma Oil Co. Sullivan 12, C W L SW SW 14-24-12	10	1764
C. & C. Leasing Co. Souder 5. C NE SW 31-25-13	15	**1626**
Noble O. & G. Co. Voorhees 1. SWc SE SW 1-22-11	*	2007
White Eagle O. & R. Co. McGilvrev 6, SWc NW NW 12-22-11	*	2646
Skelly Oil Co. Shambaugh 5, NWc SE NW 2-23-9	*	2427
Transcontinental Oil Co. Green 11. SEc SW 2-23-9	*	2345
Redgraves et al Tanhill 1, C SW SE 2-24-11	*	2053
Skelly Oil Co. Fleming 3, NEc SW NE 15-24-12	*	1750
Dewey & Dean Kaub 1, NEc SW 31-24-12	*	2256
Bisagno et al Gilroy 7, C W L SE NW NE 6-25-12	*	1672
Russell County—		
Streeter & Stearns Oswald 4. NEc NW SW 8-12-15w	450	2727
Woodson County—		
Curtiss et al Rhea 1, NWc NE SW 22-25-14	¶	1450
Iowa-Kansas Development Co. Stockerbrand 2, SWc NW 1-23-14	*	1645
Sumner County—		
Phillips Pet. Co. Smith 1, SWc SE 12-30-4w	*	4483

Eastern States

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford Field—		
South Penn Oil Co. Bingham 150, tract 61	7	....
Bingham 150, tract 62	10	....
Bingham 533, tract 76	5	....
Weston Jr. 90	3	....
Fee 11	3	....
Redfield 97	2	....
Associated Producers Co. Bingham 368, tract 351	5	....
Bingham 592, tract 350	3	....
Bingham 184, tract 355	4	....
Nesselson Bros. Nesselson 5	7	....
Hazlewood Oil Co. Bingham 22, tract 33	7	....
Hannon Oil Co. Drake 1	7	....
A. W. Palmer, Palmer 1	7	....
C. A. Duke, Scio 1	8	....
L. H. Smith & Co. Lincoln 1	7	....
Evans & Co. Bingham 128, tract 82	5	....
T. H. Kennedy, Bingham 490, tract 131	3	....
Petroleum Reclamation Co. Pratt 1	3	....
Forest Oil Co. Porter 1	3	....
C. S. Knabb, Trustee Griffith 1	5	....
City National Bank & Willoughby, Willoughby 10	7	....
Barry Estate Barry 1	3	....
Hope Oil Co. Sill 1	3	....
Linwood Oil Co. Chapin 1	4	....
Pressure Oil Co. Howard 1	4	....
A. E. Yahn Burns 1	4	....
Jeutter Bros. Borden 1	4	....
Venango County—		
Bonnett & Haun Bissell 3	4	....
Bissell 4	4	....
Rhodes & Breene, Simmons-Paul 36	2	....
Simmons-Paul 37	2	....
J. R. Gallagher, Phila-Boston R. R. 1	*	....
H. A. & F. S. Gates Fisher 3	*	....
McCray & Berry Emery 7	3	....
E. A. Burch & Co. Porter 84	3	....
M. Phipps & Sons Co. Phipps 7	2	....
Venango Oil Co. Venango Fee 217	2	....
Clarion County—		
Alum Rock Gas Co. O'Neill Bros. 3	7	....
Beichner 1	3	....
Heeter, Croutcher & Co. French 1	*	....
Southern Oil Co. Black 5	¶1¼	....
Butler County—		
J. L. Peters Peters 1	4	....
Elwinger & Edeburn Neil Hrs. 2	5	....
E. H. Hutchison Flinner 2	¶2	....
Graham, Hart & Co. Weiland heirs 1	*	....
George Say, Crawford 1	¶1½	....
E. C. Griffith, Griffith 1	2	....
Chambers Oil Co. Eick Estate 1	¶1½	....
Life Crude Oil Co. Gelbach 1	*	5180
Center-Middle Field—		
Rembold & Co. Osgood 9	20	....
Pennsylvania Gas Co. Lot 248, tract 897	¶1	....
Lot 904, tract 904	¶1	....
Washington County—		
E. H. Tague & Co. Quail Sisters 1	*	....
Robert Hayes & Co. William Thorne 1	5	....
James Lyle Garry Myers 3	2	....
Greene County—		
Patterson & Covert, Samuel McVey 2	¶1½	....
Smith, McCracken & Co. Samuel Tharp 1	¶2	....
Carnegie Natural Gas Co. William Tenner 3	¶½	....
Mercer County—		
Turner & Sons. McMullen 5	2	....
William Bunny & Co. Oakes 2	2	....

NEW YORK

Allegany County—		
Albert Oil Co. Albert 1	7	....
Wilbert Oil Co. McDermitt 1	7	....
W. A. Dusenbery & Co. Wheaton 1	4	....
Empire Gas & Fuel Co. Empire 1	2	....
Clyde Jordan & Co. Jordan 1	3	....
Birtcil & Co. Birtcil 1	3	....
Stebbins & Atwood Haseltine 1	2	....
A. L. Shaner & Co. Crandall 1	2	....
F. W. Forness, Forness 1	2	....
Bliss & Herrick, Herrick 1	3	....

WEST VIRGINIA

Kanawha County—		
United Fuel Gas Co. Paint Creek Trammal Co. 1	¶½	....
Cabin Creek Gas Co. David Ward 58	¶1	....
David Ward 59	*	....
The Dego Oil Co. Fannie E. Holt 1	¶1	....
South Penn Oil Co. John A. Dodd 1	¶1	....
Oakland Dev. Co. David Withrow 2	¶¼	....
Doddridge County—		
F. J. Gillespie, C. Williams 2	15	....
Carter Oil Co. I. M. Smith 5	70	....
Boyce & Dotson T. V. Smith 2	¶1½	....
G. W. Ahouse, Ahouse 4	18	....
J. E. Trainer, Holliday heirs 1	*	....
Ritchie County—		
S. Rinehart, J. Ross 1	¶½	....
John B. Yates & Co. R. T. Haymaker 5	2	....
South Penn Oil Co. C. Lowther 4	40	....
H. P. McGinnis P. McGinnis 2	2	....
Stephens Drilling Co. Jacob Bradford 2	*	....
Wood County—		
Henderson Oil Co. Drain Heirs 8	5	....
Mallory, Bowser & Co. E. E. Johnson 1	3	....
H. H. Uhl & Co. Lee Uhl 1	3	....
Pleasants County—		
W. C. Martin Jr. Martin 5	*	....
Walnut Run Oil Co. L. E. Watson 10	5	....
Rice Oil Co. Amos Peters 1	*	....
Marshall County—		
Hope Construction & Ref. Co. Ellis Kemp 1	40	....
Wasmuth-Callahan Oil Co. Rogerson 22	3	....
Roane County—		
Heck Oil Co. E. S. Warren 2	4	....
Martin Crowley J. C. & F. R. Amos 1	¶½	....
Boone County—		
Owens Bottle Machine Co. Bull Creek Coal 3	¶1½	....

Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Cassingham Co. 8	¶1	....
Wayne County—		
Westover Oil & Gas Co. Ferguson 9	¶1	....
Chartiers Oil Co. Mack Colfee 1	*	....
Harrison County—		
Hope Natural Gas Co. S. M. Simmons 1	*	5145

KENTUCKY

Barren County—		
Star Oil Co. Ritchie 29	8	....
Ritchie 30	10	....
Hiland Oil Co. Cassidy 6	30	....
LaRue Oil Co. Regal 2	11	510
Fred Moore Gassaway 3	5	484
Ziegler Bros. Taylor Mansfield 5	6	....
Consolidated Gas Co. Turner 3	2	....
L. J. Emery Jr. Sons Co. Duke 1	*	455
Snyder & Smith Decker 1	*	512
Cumberland-Monroe Counties—		
Singleton & Co. Kin Crawford 1	25	740
Three Creeks Oil Co. Logan 1	80	658
A. S. McClintock & Co. Maude Blythe 3	25	751
Alta Oil Co. C. A. Cheatham 4	15	....
Owensboro District—		
O. C. Boop Noah Chambers 2	*	....
Roy Diament & Co. Sophia Stumett 1	*	830
White & Michlin O. T. Burdett 3	15	....
Pennsylvania-Indiana Oil Co. Col. Powers 3	25	....
Allen County—		
Neil-Humberer Co. Kerley 12	15	260
W. R. Thompson, Welsh 7	3	482
White Plains Oil & Gas Co. F. R. Corder 8	*	404
Work & Hice Lyle 5	*	....
Warren County—		
Bannon & Stewart Cox 22	*	518
A. Allen & Co. E. P. Barlow 1	*	495
F. J. Bishop, E. C. Dillard 3	*	510
Floyd County—		
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Mary Martin 1	¶3½	....
Ohio Fuel Oil Co. M. Martin 1	¶3½	....
Lee-Owsley Counties—		
H. B. Sipple Paris-Gourley 2	10	....
Estill County—		
E. W. Tark & Co. Isaac Henry 3	3	....
Johnson-Magoffin Counties—		
R. G. Gillespie F. M. Moore 5	3	....

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO

Washington County—		
Muskingum Gas Co. Joseph Stevens 1	¶¼	....
Carter Oil Co. William Hall 2	3	....
S. A. Cunningham, Cunningham 2	*	....
E. L. Yager Trustee, Retta J. Johnson 2	7	....
W. F. Meister & Co. John Wolfert 13	¶2	....
S. C. Turner John W. Holsher 7	2	....
Cliff Oil & Gas Co. I. N. Hooper 1	4	....
Morgan County—		
The Pure Oil Co. C. S. & C. Chistman 5	10	....
The Sun Co. Samuel S. Smith 1	*	....
Swingle Oil & Gas Co. H. P. Fletcher 3	¶2	....
Noble County—		
American Gas Co. Ethel Kirkbride 1	*	....
Herds Oil & Gas Co. H. & H. Williams 1	*	....
Monroe County—		
M. Stoffle & Co. Daniel Dillon 1	2	....
Columbiana County—		
O. W. A. Baker P. H. Klopenstein 2	2	....

CENTRAL OHIO

Holmes County—		
East Ohio Gas Co. David R. Anderson 2	125	....
M. McCullough 2	¶1	....
Loretta House 2	*	....
Empire Gas & Fuel Co. Dell Walton 1	30	....
Mary Bridges 1	25	....
William Martin 1	*	....
Ohio Fuel Gas Co. Albert Bell 1	15	....
Licking County—		
F. M. Rugg & Co. Jacob Weiss 8	5	....
C. E. Saltzgaber Son & Co. J. L. Motherspaw 8	5	....
Moore & Adams T. L. Stevens 14	4	....
Ralph Bros. Inc. Gideon E. Smith 14	4	....
A. H. Heisey Gas Co. H. W. Swan 1	¶1¼	....
Ohio Fuel Corp. Orville Kiger 1	¶¼	....
Hocking County—		
Ohio Fuel Corp. Anna O'Donnell 1	50	....
Dodge Oil & Gas Co. Gideon Lowe 1	*	....
Sidney Lowe 1	6	....
Gordon Oil Co. Robert Stone 4	2	....
Ohio Falls Oil & Gas Supply Co. John Hoskins 3	2	....
Medina County—		
E. R. Edson Sons Co. Carl Packard 18	4	395
Carl Packard 19	5	390
Ohio Fuel Gas Co. Ada G. Swartz 1	*	3150
Hipolite Karas 1	*	3100
Athens County—		
Logan Gas Co. M. Kinnon 4	*	....
Watkins Oil & Gas Co. Mary H. Earhart 3	7	....
The Pure Oil Co. Louisa Gadnai 3	¶1½	....
Lorain County—		
Ohio Fuel Gas Co. C. & E. Herold 3	¶6	2810
Logan Gas Co. Jeremiah Martin 1	*	2815
Wiser Oil Co. J. J. Squires 1	*	2790
Perry County—		
Keller & Marshall M. E. & A. Ketcham 2	2	....
Flint Ridge Oil & Gas Co. A. Burgess 2	2	....
Knox County—		
East Ohio Prod. & Ref. Co. O. J. Beck 7	2	....
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co. Clay Scott 5	2	....
Ashland County—		
Hulse & Kundtz E. E. Markel 1	¶1½	....
Wayne County—		
Logan Gas Co. D. W. Hemming 2	¶2	....
Fairfield County—		
Lancaster Natural Gas Works A. B. Kiefaher 1	¶¼	....

NORTHWESTERN OHIO

Wood County—		
Underwood Oil & Gas Co. Emily Thomas 1	70	1593
Eckler & Collins E. St. John 18	25	1485
Ohio Oil Co. E. H. Homesmith 17	*	1351
James Moyer 21	*	1500
Mercer County—		
Colt, McClure & Co. W. M. Miller 5	15	1276
W. M. Miller 6	15	1277
June Oil Co. Roselle B. Albin 1	5	1300
E. C. Smith H. Braymier 1	*	1300
Sandusky County—		
Ohio Oil Co. Henry Bruns 23	5	1360
Haubert & Talbert Martha A. Talbert 6	5	1309
Van Vleck-Stowe Oil Co. D. B. Jones 13	6	1291
Netcher-Magsig Oil Co. R. Netcher 5	1	1315
Hardin County—		
Roundhead Oil & Gas Co. James Dysart 1	40	1485
Defenbaugh & Co. Maggie Austine 1	5	1542
Allen County—		
Charles Geselchen Agent, C. G. Vere 3	10	1320
C. A. Peavey & Co. Elias Lewis 14	5	1317
Hancock County—		
Ewing & Montgomery Henry Deeds 10	15	1317
Van Wert County—		
Wheeler Oil Co. William George 3	15	1287
Shelby County—		
Willmer Properties Synd. Joe Siegel 2	15	....
Auglaize County—		
Lyons & Co. Charles Steinneman 1	8	1331
Darke County—		
E. G. Henderson & Co. J. C. Gile 1	*	1271

INDIANA

Jay County—		
A. M. Jones Bourne Bros. 2	10	....
Bourne Bros. 3	*	....
Amber Oil Co. Inc. S. E. Davis 11	*	....
J. J. Adams D. M. Callahan 8	15	....
Rice & Cross H. C. Anderson 1	10	....
C. E. Whitenhill & Co. A. N. Wilson 1	*	....
Shamrock Oil Co. S. & N. Pyle 1	5	....
Gibson County—		
Consolidated Oil Co. & Co. T. J. Parker 1	10	1323
Pike County—		
E. Singer & Co. E. Beck 1	10	1349
Delaware County—		
Hoke Sargent & Co. J. O. Dehaven 1	*	....

ILLINOIS

Lawrence County—		
International Oil & Gas Co. McCloskey heirs 13	100	1650
Big Four Oil & Gas Co. Sherman Gillespie 19	50	1670
Ohio Oil & Silurian Oil Co.'s Mary E. Penner 9	5	1674
Clark County—		
Ellis, Myers & Co. Wheeler Baker 1	75	1428
Crawford County—		
Ohio Oil Co. John Kent 2	*	....
Coles County—		
H. McCurdy & Co. B. Humphreys 1	*	547

WILDCATS FROM ALL SECTIONS

North Texas Wildcats

COMPLETIONS

Company, Well, Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Baylor County—		
Maer-Staniforth et al Mills 3	30	1422
Montague County—		
Nocona Gas Co. R. Hynds 2	37	930
The Texas Co. Gist 3-A	*	2238
Throckmorton County—		
Gray et al Polk County Fee 1	*	1538
Staley-Wynne Cole 1	*	1851

DRILLING REPORT

BAYLOR COUNTY—Bridwell & Heydrick's Darilek 1, dr 1250 ft. J. S. Cosden et al's Garner 1, sd 1015 ft. Dallas Oil Co.'s Shawver 1, sd 1885 ft. W. H. Dyer et al's Cox 1, sd 2003 ft. Shaw-Rathke's Mills 2, sd 1423 ft; Mills 3, sd 1429 ft; Mills 5, bailing 1425 ft.

CLAY COUNTY—Atlantic City Prod. Co.'s Scaling 1, r 3110 ft. Mills Bennett et al's E. L. Holloway 1, sd 1729 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s C. M. Worsham 6, dr 1750 ft, will run 8¼-inch cas. J. T. Cumley's J. M. Green 1, dr 890 ft. B. J. Glenn's Bost 1, machine. Lone Star Gas Co.'s Martin-Waggoner 25, cement 1667 ft; Holloway 14, will test 1863 ft. John O'Neil et al's J. F. Alcorn 1, dr 3280 ft.

COOKE COUNTY—Big Indian Oil & Dev. Co.'s F. Lester 1, cemt 8¼-inch cas 3445 ft,

bailing and dr out plug. Elliott & Wallace's E. M. Osborne 1, spd and sd. C. C. Lanier et al's A. Hyman 1, dk blown down, rebldg. Jenking & Davis' Mattie McCain 1, lcn. Leonard & Jones' Hamilton 1, sd 1885 ft. Pettit et al's Nelson 1, sd 2620 ft; M. F. Williams 1, dk. Sun Oil Co.'s A. M. Ludeman 1, near Marysville, rig. Terrell Drilling Co.'s I. F. Pierce 1, B. Lusk sur, spudding. W. J. Rawson-Lyles et al's Cecil Aldredge 1-A, dr 3310 ft. Red River Drilling Co.'s Jones 1-A, sd 2180 ft. H. H. Simpson et al's G. D. Houston 1, sd 345 ft.

DENTON COUNTY—McNeil & Blackstock's T. Wright 1, sd 1640 ft. Gainesville Synd.'s K. Fontenberry 1, fsh 1380 ft.

FOARD COUNTY—Murchison-Fain Co.'s W. S. Bell 1, sd 1685 ft. G. E. Fagg et al's Burress 1, std rig. The Texas Co.'s McCoy 1, dr 1925 ft.

GRAYSON COUNTY—The Texas Co.'s G. W. Cannon 1, tested sw 2808 ft, dr 2845 ft. H. H. Johnson et al's Marshall 1, sd 1100 ft. Whitesboro Oil & Dev. Co.'s Jewell-Anderson 1, sd 1350 ft. Zee-Tex Oil Co.'s Griffith 1, sd 2340 ft.

HARDEMAN COUNTY — Benedum-Trees (was Sigler Oil Co.'s) Wheat 1, co 2770 ft.

HASKELL COUNTY—H. H. Adams et al's T. Proctor 1 (A. Rodriguez Sur., made 3,000,000 ft. dry gas at 1660-70 ft, tested oil sand at 1707-23 ft, bailed small amount of oil, and would make a small well, now fighting cave in red rock at 1850 ft. Herbert Oil Co.'s Macon 1, dr 860 ft. Meyers et al's Stoker 1, dr 1350 ft. Weirt & York's No. 1 Colbert, dr junk 2310 ft.

JACK COUNTY—Humphreys Corp.'s Campbell 1 (near Avis), dr 510 ft. Robinson et al's Marshall 1, sd 710 ft. Washington Oil Co.'s Gray 1, dr 215 ft. Phillips et al's Wilson 1, sd 200 ft.

MONTAGUE COUNTY—Humphreys Corp.'s W. W. Jones 2, fighting gas craters, td 883 ft. W. A. Morris et al's J. W. Maddox 1, lcn. Newblock Oil Co.'s Maddox 2, dr 690 ft. E. L. Smith Oil Co.'s Maddox 1, steel dk. Pure Oil Co.'s W. W. Jones 1 (wo) dr 1260 ft. Texhoma Oil & Refining Co.'s Rowland 1, dr 175 ft; J. E. Lemons 1-A, dr 1625 ft; Howard 5, sd 1837 ft. The Texas Co.'s W. W. Jones 1, dr 435 ft; M. H. Salmon 1-B, dr 300 ft. Universal Oil Co.'s S. P. Steadman 1, dk.

THROCKMORTON COUNTY—Black Cat Oil Co.'s Gaither 1, sd 1240 ft. Domestic Oil Co.'s Goeber 1, sd 1600 ft; Howsley 1, dr 1760 ft. Hoffer Oil Corp. et al's Parrott 1, dr 475 ft; Reynolds Cattle Co. 1, dr 1420 ft. Humble O. & R. Co.'s A. S. Harrison 1, dr 1810 ft; Harrison 2-B, dr 820 ft; Stubblefield 2, skidding rig. E. M. Jones et al's Rhodes 1, dr 1500 ft. Johnson & N.-W. Oil Co.'s Batchelor 2, ur cas 1150 ft. Brice Larkin et al's Richards 1-DD, dr 2050 ft. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s L. B. Davis 1, dr 1060 ft. Red Bank Oil Co.'s Graham 1, fsh bit 2335 ft. Reiter-Foster Oil Corp.'s Stubblefield 2, dr 1930 ft. Richardson Bros. et al's Thomas 1, sd 1335 ft. Stiles & Schimmel's Stacey 1, ur cas 1440 ft. Schimmel Oil Co.'s W. R. Kelly 1, flowing and swabbing 100 barrels oil and some water 2985-3007 ft. Schimmel et al's Putman 1, sd 955 ft. E. L. Smith Oil Co.'s Burkhalter 1-A, dr 1380 ft. Texhoma et al's Graham 1, fighting cave 1078 ft; Reynolds 3, dr 1460 ft. Tucker et al's Reynolds Ranch 1, sd 715 ft.

Coastal Wildcats

COMPLETIONS

Company, Well, Location—		Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Fort Bend County—			
Marland Oil Co. of Texas' Lockwood 4	*	1050	
Jefferson County—			
Gulf Prod. Co.'s Thomas 2	*	993	

DRILLING REPORT

ATASCOSA COUNTY—Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s Cortinas 3, on the Cortinas 80-acre tract near Anchorage, dr 2400 ft.

BRAZORIA COUNTY—Thrift-Moore's Munsen 1, at Bailey's Prairie, 6 miles W of Angleton, H&TC sur, dr at 1375 ft.

CHAMBERS COUNTY — W. C. Moore et al's Blanke 1, on Blanke tract, NE quarter H&TC sec 39, 1200 ft W of E line and 500 ft S of N line, temp. sd 600 ft. C. T. Rucker's Fisher 1, about 7 miles NE of Goose Creek, sd at 2220 ft. Barrow et al's Boden 1, on the S line of Jackson sur in Boden leaugue, dr at 1050 ft.

FORT BEND COUNTY—Gulf Prod. Co.'s Moore 4, John Moore lease, abn at 1780 ft; Moore 5, bldg dk. Rich Development & Pet. Co.'s Moore-Hager 2, at Big Creek, 300 ft NE of No. 1, SE side of dome, waiting for rig. Rycade Oil Corp.'s Fritz Meier 2, 1550 ft E of SW cor and 200 ft N of S line of F. Meier 207.7-acre tract, dr at 1610 ft in hard lime, sand and sulphur; J. Meier 2, lcn still indefinite; Nash 4, offset to Fritz Meier 2, dr at 1532 ft in anhydrite. Texas Co.'s G. W. Armstrong 1, James Scott sur, 50 ft to N and S line SW of Needville, dr 3110 ft; Robinson 13, at Blue Ridge, dr 3550 ft. Marland Oil Co. of Texas' Moore 1, 7899 ft S and 46 degrees E and 5083 ft W and 44 degrees N of most western N cor of the Antonio Balle sur, dr 2295 ft in blue gumbo; Lockwood 4, abn at 1020 ft.

GALVESTON COUNTY—Gulf Prod. Co.'s George E. Smith 3, at High Island, 300 ft from No. 2, dr 1250 ft; George E. Smith 4, bldg dk.

HARDIN COUNTY—Vacuum Oil Co.'s R. Teel 1, at Saratoga, 350 ft N and 200 ft W of the most easterly SE cor, dr 2792 ft.

HARRIS COUNTY—Texas Co.'s Warren 4, near Hockley, dr 2150 ft. Rycade Oil Corp.'s Norsworthy 1, dr 2598 ft in shale. Retrieve Oil Co.'s Sid Westheimer 1, 300 ft from N and W lines on Wiley Smith sur, 7 miles NE of Houston, dr 2525 ft. Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s Settegast 1, at Pierce Junction, 700 ft W and 200 ft S of NE cor of Settegast 100-acre lease, dr 3070 ft in gumbo.

JACKSON COUNTY—Vanderbilt Pet. Co.'s Seliner 1, 4 miles N of Vanderbilt, C. W. Hall subdivision of Harwood Bruns ranch, sd at 2235 ft. Houston Oil Co.'s Rodgers 1, spudding in. Jackson County Syndicate's Drussel 1, standing at 2650 ft; Putnam 1, standing at 200 ft; Classen 1, sd at 25 ft; Fuqua 2, dr at 2120 ft.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Houston Oil Co.'s Fanny Crow 1, dr at 2783 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s Thomas 3, at Fannette, 1278 ft E and 1600 ft W of SW cor of E. Thomas 445-acres of W. H. Smith lease, rig up.

LIBERTY COUNTY—Liberty Prod. Co.'s C. F. Seaberg 1, 3300 ft S and 400 ft W of SW cor and SE cor H&TC sur No. 8, no report.

MATAGORDA COUNTY — Rycade Oil Corp.'s Gray 3, at Markham, 1050 ft S of NE cor and 500 ft W of E line, blk 2, W. H. Gray land, tested salt water 3380 ft, dr deeper. Sheppard Mound Oil Co.'s Hawkins 2, near Hawkinsville, dr at1975 ft.

ORANGE COUNTY — Sinclair Oil & Ref. Co.'s Turner 1, 1211 ft S of NE cor J. W. Turner 30-acre tract dr 2400 ft in sandy shale.

WALKER COUNTY—C. N. Haskell's Phail 1, 9 miles NW of Huntsville, no report.

LOUISIANA GULF COAST — Rycade Oil Corp.'s Calcasieu 1, in Calcasieu Parish, dr at 4005 ft; Hooks 1, at Lake Arthur, dr 466 ft in sand. Marland Oil Co. of Texas' Phoenix Development Co. 1, at Lockport, 650 ft E and 150 ft S of NW cor of SW sec 16, dr 2716 ft in sand. Ohio Oil Co.'s Campaign 1, St. Martin Parish, sec 94, tws 10, range 6, dr 3225 ft. Vacuum Oil Co.'s Phoenix B-1, 1286 ft E, 400 ft S of NW cor sec 16, r at 5570 ft; Phoenix C-1, 450 ft S and 825 ft E of NW cor of SW quarter of NW quarter, dr out plug 3949 ft; Farquar 2, 150 ft S and 100 ft E of NW cor of SW quarter of SW quarter of sec 9, dr at 3575 ft; Freiberg & Wolf 1, 780 ft S and 685 ft E of NE cor of SW quarter of sec 9, dr at 2103 ft; Miller 3, 694 ft W and 300 ft N of SE cor of NW quarter of sec 9, dr at 4082 ft; Miller 4, 870 ft E and 150 ft S of NW cor of SE quarter of sec 9, dr at 2336 ft. Lockmore 3, 1225 ft E and 300 ft N of SW cor of the NW quarter of sec 10, dr at 210 ft; Prien Lake State No. 1, Calcasieu Parish, 1190 ft S and 200 ft E of NW cor sec 15, rig up.

Texas Panhandle Wildcats

COMPLETIONS

Company, Well. Location—	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Wheeler County—		
Mid-West Exploration Co. Williams-Laycock 3	60	2300
Three-N Oil Co. Williams-Laycock 1	50	2555

DRILLING REPORT

CARSON COUNTY — American Ref. Co.'s Burnett 1-C, rebuilding rig which burned last week, td of hole 2800 ft; Burnett 1-A, dr 500 ft; Burnett 1-E, sec 129, was Danciger, std 3128 ft. Crosbie Oil Co.'s Burnett 3, dk. Culbertson Bros. et al's Burnett 1, driving 15½-inch cas 530 ft. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Burnett 1-A, sd 2800 ft, lost returns. Marland Oil Co.'s Burnett 2, waiting on cement to set, show of oil 2942 ft; Burnett 3, dr 2285 ft; Burnett 4, dr 260 ft. Olson et al's Burnett 1, making 10 million ft of gas 2680 ft. W. W. Silk et al's Burnett 4, rig burned, waiting on orders at 2755 ft; Burnett 5, lcn. The Texas Co.'s Burnett 6, dr 2600 ft.

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY—Continental Oil Co.'s Hughes Estate 1, cas parted at 1130 ft, will drill by.

COTTLE COUNTY—T. J. Woodley et al's A. C. Dulaney 1, sd 3005 ft; Dulaney 2, dr 560 ft.

DALLAM COUNTY—H. A. Martin et al's James 1, pulling cas to abn 1640 ft.

GAINES COUNTY—Frank Phelps & Mundy's M. C. Lindsey 1, fsh 840 ft.

GRAY COUNTY—A. R. Anderson-Book et al's Beaver-Bradford 1, co 2830 ft. Danciger Oil & Ref. Co.'s J. B. Bowers 1-A, fsh bit 2850 ft. W. H. Holmes' J. B. Morse 2, sd 3147 ft. Osborne & Daniel's Allie Byrum 1, lcn. Wilcox Oil & Gas Co.'s Coombs-Worley 1, showing oil 2832-58 ft and 2868-74 ft, sd.

KING COUNTY—Hoffer Oil Corp.'s Patten 1, sec 44, blk "A", Thompson sur, dr 380 ft.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY — American Ref. Co.'s Weatherly 1, dr 1355 ft. W. T. Coble et al's Whittenberg 1, dr 2340 ft. Dixie Creek Oil Co.'s Smith 2, dr by tools 2730 ft. J. H. Middleton et al's J. Weatherly 1, waiting on cas 3060 ft. New Domain Oil & Gas Co.'s Barton 1, standing 1750 ft oil in hole 2965-69 ft, td 3090 ft, co to run tubing. Panhandle Ref. Co. et al's Dial-Perkins 2, r 750 ft; Dial-Perkins 3, dr 900 ft; J. R. Phillips et al's W. L. Kingsland 1, dr 2105 ft; Kingsland 2, rigging up. Tex-O-Oil Co.'s Johnson Bros. 1, dr 1505 ft. Roxana Pet. Corp.'s H. E. Smith 1, dr 375 ft. Twin-Six Oil Co.'s Kingsland 1, pumping mud, lost returns, td 430 ft. Western Enterprise Oil & Gas Co.'s Smith 2, rig.

MOORE COUNTY—Amarillo Oil Co.'s Masterson 1-A, fsh cas 2630 ft.

POTTER COUNTY—Amarillo Oil Co.'s L. Bivins 4-A, dr 1175 ft.

ROBERTS COUNTY — Phil Engle's Mrs. Ledrick F-8, dr 3655 ft, showing oil.

WHEELER COUNTY—Angus et al's Ember 1, making 25 million ft gas 2120-25 ft, sd. Best Oil & Gas Co.'s Tindall 1, sd for fsh job 2050 ft. Globe Oil Co.'s Williams-Laycock 1, reset 6¾-inch, now running cas to shut off gas. Mid-Way Oil Co.'s William-Laycock 1, dr 325 ft. Mid-West Exploration Co.'s W. C. Company 1, rig; G. W. Porter 1, sr cas to set 6¾-inch cas, show oil 2415 ft, will shoot. J. J. Rook et al's H. C. Phillips 1, set 8¼-inch cas, dr 1580 ft. W. D. Sheddon et al's B. F. Westmoreland 1, r 8¼-inch cas in salt and shale 2340 ft. Texhoma Oil & Ref. Co.'s J. H. Jackson 1, cementing cas, making oil and gas 2241-43 ft. Vaughan & Pendleton's O'Gormon Bros. 1, moving in Star rig to deepen old hole known as Simmons well, lcn 200 ft each way from SW cor of SE ¼ sur 77, H. & G. N. blk 17.

Central West Texas Wildcats

COMPLETIONS

Company, Well and Location	Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Brown County—		
Cranfill-Reynolds' Stone-Willis 1....	¶	1121
Gillman et al's Newton 16	*	1345
Gillman-McMurray's Teston 5	40	1255
Moore et al's Kilgore 1.....	*	1015
Chambers 2	*	1328
Baxter 2	60	1297
J. K. Hughes' Arledge 1	20	1317
Moore-Wilson's Gafford 5	60	1256
Mendenhall et al's Newton 8	20	1256
Coleman County—		
Canyon Oil & Gas Co.'s Morris 1..	*	3014
Howard County—		
Gladys Belle Oil Corp.'s Suggs 1 ..	*	1860

DRILLING REPORT

BROWN COUNTY — Adams - Moody. et al's Newton 1, dr 1495 ft. Anderson-McCamey's Williams 1, sd Cal-Bro Oil Synd.'s Prater 2, lcn. Canyon Oil & Gas Co.'s Ellsberry 4, dr 1000 ft. Gillman et al's Newton 11, rig; Newton 15, spudding. Gillman-McMurray's Henry 1, spudding; Teston 7, skidding rig to lcn; Teston 6, dr 1000 ft; Chambers 2, dr 815 ft. J. K. Hughes et al's Arledge 2, skidding machine to lcn; Moore 1, dr 235 ft. Halmack Oil Co.'s Hubbard 1, spudding. Howell & Houseman's Helms 1, sd 1081 ft. Ingleright et al's Eubanks 1, dr 940 ft. McCamey et al's Clark 1, rig. Mendenhall et al's Newton 9, dr 1256 ft, showing oil. Moore et al's Baxter 4, dr 490 ft; Baxter 3, dr 940 ft. Moak-Wakefield's Wright 1, dr 660 ft. McLester Oil Co.'s Clark 1, dr 400 ft. Moak-Texas Oil Co.'s Newton 3, spudding. Moore-Wilson's No. 6, skidding rig to new lcn; No. 7, skidding to new lcn. Olympia Oil and Ref. Co.'s Gilliam 3, dr 1000 ft. Prairie Oil and Gas Co.'s Armstrong 1, dr 2945 ft. Slick et al's Windham 1, spudding. Simms Oil Co.'s Gaines 1, sd 1485 ft. Stone et al's Byrd 1, sd, made 15 bbls oil at 1337 ft.

CALLAHAN COUNTY — Brannon & Murray's No. 1, rig. Bowden-Dehurst et al's Coats 1, dr 295 ft. Cranfill-Reynolds' Townsite 1, spudding; School Lot 1, dr 750 ft. Canyon Oil & Gas Co.'s Barr 2, rig. Dutton et al's Cathey 7, rig; Hartwell 1, sd 795 ft. Harris & White's No. 1, dr 425 ft. Lowe-Delaney & Carter's Townsite 1, dr 425 ft. Nichols et al's Davis 1, sd 2460 ft. Mogul Oil Corp.'s McDermott 1, machine. Moore's No. 1, dr 460 ft. Neeb & Stone's No. 1, rig. Quaker Oil & Gas Co.'s Gilliland 1, rig. Shultz Strahan 1, spudding. Slick's Haley 1, machine. Urban et al's Finley 1, pumped 30 bbls, sd for orders 2000 ft. Stacey & Vaughan's Hall 1, lcn. Wakefield et al's No. 1, dr 345 ft; Warren No. 1, rigging up. Weiler Bros. No. 1, rig up.

COLEMAN COUNTY—Canyon Oil & Gas Harris 1, dr 1110 ft. Duncan et al's Gray 1, co 2560 ft, show oil. Morrison & St. John's Young Bros. 1, moving in timbers.

McCULLOCH COUNTY—Northwest Company's Pumphrey 1, sd 1135 ft.

PALO PINTO COUNTY — Burton-McKee Oil Corp.'s Strawn Coal Fee 4, flowing 55 bbls with water trouble from 3070 ft, td 3800 ft. Crawford-Singleton's L. Smith 1, sd 3200 ft. Dalton et al's Perkins 1, sd 1810 ft. Jack Dalton Oil Co.'s Dalton 6, fsh tools 4010 ft. Hughes et al's Dalton 1, r 1100 ft. E. T. Hart et al's Cardwell 2, fsh 3585 ft; Hart 10, r 2100 ft. Moore-Sneboldt's Slemmons 1, dr 1135 ft; Stuart 3, lcn. Nelson Oil Synd.'s Owens 1, making 2 million ft gas with hfw 1198-1215 ft, sd 1505 ft. Pender Prod. Co.'s Slemmons 2, wo, swabbing 5 bbls 3625 ft; Slemmons 3, dr 1975 ft; Rasmussen 2, rig. Westheimer & Daube's Fee 1 and 2, lcns. Upham Gas Co.'s Belding 4, co 1000 ft.

BREWSTER COUNTY — Green Valley Oil Corp.'s J. P. Wilson 1, sec 8, blk 212, waiting for cement to set 2200 ft. Werlen Pet. Co.'s J. P. Wilson 1, shot waiting for cement to set 2150 ft.

PARKER COUNTY—Monroe et al's Davis 1, rigging up. English et al's Peters 1, co 950 ft. Swensondale Oil Co.'s Evans 1, sd 2700 ft.

COKE COUNTY—West Virginia Oil Marketing Assn.'s J. R. Mims 1, dr 3400 ft, wet hole.

CRANE COUNTY — Penn-Tex Dev. Co.'s Jax Cowden 1, moving in material. Cordona Oil & Potash Co.'s Jax Cowden 1, fsh for bit 1800 ft. Texas Development Co.'s Jax Cowden No. 2, sec 14, blk "X", sd 2680 ft.

CROCKETT COUNTY—Humble Oil & Ref. Co. & Marland's L. P. Powell 1, flowing 30 bbls oil, sd 2647 ft; L. P. Powell 2, building rig. Humble's Harris 1, bldg rig. Gulf Prod. Co.'s State-Powell 1, located in sec 31, block 12, digging water well. Cumberland Oil & Gas Co.'s Couch 1, sd, dr water well. J. C. Cook (Wilcox) et al's University 1, sec 14, blk 29, running cas 730 ft. Crockett Drilling Synd.'s J. M. Shannon No. 3, lcn; No. 2, dr 225 ft; Robt. Massey 1, sd 2630 ft. Ely et al's Noelke 1, lcn. Jacobs & Williams' (was Red Ball) University 1, sec 5, blk 29, sd 100 ft. Marland Oil Co. et al's W. C. Corbett 1, lcn in sec 19, blk B-2, G. C. & S. F. RR sur; University 1, lcn in sec 26, blk 31; University 1, lcn in sec 5, blk 30; J. S. Todd 1, lcn in sec 17, blk "W-X", G. C. & S. F. RR sur Wm. Shaffer et al's University 1, sec 9, blk 47, rigging up.

CULBERSON COUNTY — The California Co.'s Watkins et al 1, fsh 15½-inch bit 934 ft. Grisham et al'se Grisham 1, dr 1800 ft. Pure Oil Co.'s Mrs. G. H. Guard 1, moving in rig.

JEFF DAVIS COUNTY—Bill Little-Claude Byler's Denton 1, 15 miles W of Valentine, lcn.

GARZA COUNTY—Gulf Prod. Co.'s J. B. Slaughter 1, sec 18, J. Hays sur, running 8¼-inch cas 2535 ft. Marland Oil Co. et al's Connell 1, lcn in sec 55, GH&H RR sur, blk 5, dr water well. S. A. Sloan et al's Connell 1, material on lcn. Armeda Oil Co.'s Connell 1, 600 ft. B. V. Blackwell's J. M. Boren 1, sd 2435 ft.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY — Gulf Prod. Co.'s L. S. McDowell 2-C, sec 30, blk 34, waiting on fsh tools 615 ft. Marland Oil Co. et al's J. Currie Estate 1, lcn in sec 29, TP Ry sur, blk 32, E-4-S; G. Mook 1, lcn in sec 27 T. P. Ry sur, blk 33 T-3-S.

HOWARD COUNTY—Deep Rock Oil Co.'s W. T. Scott Hyman 1, spudding in, sec 88, blk 29, W. & N. W. Ry sur. Marland Oil Co. et al's M. H. O'Daniel 1, rigging up, sec 34, blk 30, TP Ry sur T-1-S.

IRION COUNTY—Chas. Denny et al's D. E. Hughes 1, sd 1470 ft. W. A. Stout et al's J. D. Sugg 1, dr 1885 ft. Virginia-Texas Pet. Co.'s Case 1, spd, sec 1227, GC&SF Ry sur.

KENT COUNTY—C. F. Greenwood & Marland Oil Co.'s J. E. Kuteman 1, sec 11, blk 4, preparing to abn 1355 ft.

LOVING COUNTY—Rio Grande Oil Co.'s Sid Kyle 1, lcn in sec 12, blk 57, TP Ry sur P-V Pet. Co.'s Russell 1, running cas 3920 ft.

MARTIN COUNTY—Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s C. C. Slaughter 1, sec 8, blk 35, dr 3500 ft.

MIDLAND COUNTY — Rook-Zimmerman's M. E. Hill 1, sec 8, TP Ry sur, blk 37, dr 1620 ft.

MITCHELL COUNTY — The California Co.'s Abrams 9, swabbing 18 bbls 3032 ft; Butlet 2, dr 3090 ft, show oil; Missouri State Life Fee 1, dr 2745 ft; Morrison 14, rig; H. C. Miller 1, dr 2740 ft; Womack 1, standing 2445 ft. R. G. Barnum's G. A. Henshaw's Scott 1, dr 375 ft in sec 32, SP Ry sur, blk 17. Eastland Oil Co.'s Paul Elder 1, lcn; Keynard 4, dr 780 ft. M. Snyder et al's A. R. Keith 1, sec 10, blk 28, dr 1525 ft. S. A. Sloan et al's Scott 1, dr 3500 ft. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Womack 1, dr 2040 ft; Badgett 1, dr 3060 ft, will shoot; Mary Foster 1, dr 2580 ft, showing oil; Coleman 1, wo, 3250 ft.

PECOS COUNTY—Adams Oil Co.'s Devlin 1, 17 miles NW Fort Stockton, co to bottom 1004 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s White-Baker 1, sec 85' blk 194, dr 3825 ft. Dixie Oil Co.'s Sherbine 1, sec 51, GC & SF Ry sur, blk C-4, dr 320 ft. West-Tex Exploration Co.'s Massey 1, lcn.

REAGAN COUNTY—Big Lake Oil Co.'s University 17, dd, resetting boiler, sd 2794 ft; University 20, dr up iron, 2500 ft; University 30, dr 560 ft; University 31, dr 2950 ft; University 32, dr 2560 ft; University 33, dr 2565 ft; University 34, dr 2680 ft; University 35, dr 2860 ft; University 36, fsh 2535 ft; University 37, junked hole, skidding rig; University 39, dr by tools 2545 ft; University 40, dr 2550 ft; University 41, dr by bit 1915 ft; University 42, dr 2825 ft; University 43, dr 325 ft; University 44, rigging up; University 45, spudding; University 46, dr 1675 ft; University 47, 48, 49, 50, lcns. H. D. Camp et al's University 1, sec 34, blk 11, sd 200 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s University 2, sec 1, blk 1, dr 2270 ft. B. H. Cogdell et al's University 1, sec 23, blk 8, dr 2895 ft. W. H. Dunning et al's J. D. Sugg 1, sec 185, TP Ry sur, blk 2, dr 2775 ft. Ben Simon et al's University 1, blk 11, rig. Marland Oil Co. et al's M. J. Wilson 1, sec 1199, CSD & RGNG Ry sur, rig. L. V. Tannenhill et al's University 1, sec 15, blk 11, rig. Texon Oil Land Co.'s University 12, dr 2655 ft; University 17, sd for storage, in oil pay 2900-17 ft; University 18, set 5 3/16-inch cas 2861 ft; University 19, sd for storage 2885 ft; University 20, r cas 2845 ft; University 21, dr 2845 ft; University 22 to 29, rigs; University 4, Group 1, sec 23, blk 9, dr 1940 ft.

SCURRY COUNTY—The California Co.'s C. E. Wood 1, rigging up to cement 1695 ft. Northwest Company's Newman 1, sw trouble 1290 ft. Morrison-Thompson's M. E. Towle 1, rig. Camp Springs Oil & Ref. Co.'s Guinn 1, fsh cas 3865 ft.

STONEWALL COUNTY—Elder Nance et al's Ward Estate 1, sd for repairs 2130 ft; J. M. Thomas 1, set cas 1250 ft. Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.'s Craft 1, lcn in blk "F", H. & T. C. Ry sur.

STERLING COUNTY—Chicago-Texas O. & G. Co.'s Foster 1, sd 1975 ft; D. C. Durham 1, sd 2250 ft; Durham 2, sd 1410 ft. Co-operative Lease & Dev. Co.'s Douthitt 1, sd 2280 ft. Geo. Northrup & Hall's Ellwood 1, sd 3207 ft. Kanawah-Angelo Oil Co.'s L. T. Clark 1, bailed dry in sand showing oil, sd 3325 ft. Harty et al's Reynolds 1, spd and sd for water. C. J. Wrightsman's Claude Collins 1, lcn. Wrightsman et al's W. L. Foster 1, dr 280 ft; G. R. Hull 1, dr 2140 ft. White Eagle Oil & Ref. Co.'s H. M. Mills 1, sec 33, blk 22, H. & T. C. Ry sur, fsh for bit.

SUTTON COUNTY—J. W. Sorrelle et al's Clarkson et al 1, lcn in sec 17, blk A-9, Georgetown RR sur.

TOM GREEN COUNTY—Chas. Denny et al's C. A. Broome 1, sd 590 ft, hole full of water.

UPTON COUNTY—Geo. McCamey et al's Mrs. M. L. Baker 1, sec 8, Grooms sur, rig. Big Mesa Oil Co.'s University 1, sec 17, blk 3, dr 1110 ft. W. P. Morris et al's H. M. Halff 1, sd 655 ft. Suggs & Chancellor's University 1, sec 6, blk 4, spd and sd Willis Campbell et al's University 1, dr 1750 ft.

San Antonio District Wildcats

BEXAR COUNTY—Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s N. C. Cassin 1, dr 1060 ft; Menchaca 1, dk; Minna Coreth 1, dk.

BASTROP COUNTY — Quaker Oil Co.'s Howard Smith 1, sd. Jake Jarmon's Watkins 1, sd for water. Commodore Oil Co.'s Zandy Hart 1, sd for water.

DUVAL COUNTY — Co-Operative Drilling Co.'s Dinn 1, sd 2070 ft; 2, sur 457, spudded in. Associated Oil Co.'s Sutherland 1, dr 1080 ft in broken lime. Mesquite Oil Co.'s, No. 1, setting liner. Booth Interests' W. R. Peters 1, lcn. O. W. Killam's Benavides 3, sd 2650 ft; 4, dr 1621 ft; 5, 25 million cu. ft dry gas 1750 ft. Humble Oil Co.'s Pusch 1, r to set 6-inch casing at 1621 ft; Walsh 4, dr. United States Gas & Oil Co.'s Peters 3, dr.

GUADALUPE COUNTY — Magnolia Oil Co.'s Nos. 13 and 14, dr. Weinert et al's Nolte farm 1, lcn. Stebbins Oil & Gasoline Co.'s Lenz 1, dk. Scrivener's Vetter 1, dr 1600 ft. Southern Extension Synd.'s William 1, dr 1600 ft. M. O. Rayor's Jessie C. Lipscomb 1, dr. McClannahan's Herman Lenz 1, reported good oil showings at 2000 feet. Joe Dunning et al's Hugo Vetter 1, dr. J. M. Davis et al's Koch 1, sd for water; Augusta Hoese 1, sd. York Creek Oil Co.'s Fulshear 1,

dr. Atlantic Oil Co.'s Blumberg 1, dr in Eagelford.

JIM HOGG COUNTY — Buchanan-Plateau Oil Co.'s No. 4. Rydal-Rycade Oil Co.'s W. P. Allen 1, sur 21, dr 2990 ft. Simms Oil Co.'s Weed 1, sur 84, dr. J. W. Pippen et al's No. 2, reported showing oil. Pleateu Oil Co.'s Martin 5, sd 2066 ft. Dainiels & English's No. 1, blk 8, dr 1617 ft. Kitselaman & St. Albans Interests' Vela 19 and 20, dks. Texas Co.'s Jenings 1, set cas at 902 ft. Alexander et al's Vela 1, dr 1650 ft in shale. Big Bend Oil Co.'s Martinez, cemented 6⅝-inch cas at 2030 ft; 6, dr below 1050 ft. Buchanan et al's No. 4, set cas at 1051 ft. Chenault et al's No. 4, set cas at 1051 ft. Grayburg Oil Co.'s Weil 1, sd for water at 1500 ft. Wolcott-Morgan et al's No. 1, dr. Russell-Hoffman's Davis Vela 1, dr; Givens 1, rigging up. C. A. Beaucamp's Vela 1, sur 580, dr 1200 ft. Andrews Pet. Co.'s M. S. Bank 1, setting up. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s No. 1, setting up; Martinez 6, setting up. Killam-Lang's Vela 2, pumping 100 bbls at 2089 ft. Mirando Oil Co.'s No. 11, set cas at 2048 ft. San-Tex Oil Co.'s No. 1, sur 262, dr. Texo Oil Co.'s Lopez 4, dr 1978 ft. Weber Oil Co.'s Holbein 4, dr 3745 ft in gumbo. Plateau-Wheat's Nos. 4, dk; 4 and 5, lcns. O. W. Killam's Nos. 7, abn at 2076 ft; 9 and 10, dks; 11 spd in; 12, dr 1800 ft in shale and lime; 13, dr. Plateau-Texas-Pacific Nos. 2, dr; 6, set cas at 2002 ft. Rydal Oil Co.'s Vela 2, dr 600 ft. Elliott-Texas-Pacific No. 2, dr.

ZAPATA COUNTY — H. J. McMullens Sepapio Vela 1, 2 and 3, lcn. Texas Co.'s Cuellar 1, lcn; Jennings 1, dr 3060 hard shale. Chandlier-Giers No. 1, reported abn at 2225 ft. R. K. Bateman et al's No. 1, dr 617 ft.

Arkansas Wildcats

COMPLETIONS

Company, Well, Location—		Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Columbia County—			
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.'s Longino-Goode 1, 14-18-20	*	3108	
Grant County—			
Haley & Evans' Pike 1, 8-6-11	*	501	
La Fayette County—			
Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s Shirtliff 1, 3-16-23	*	1465	
Miller County—			
Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s Mann 3, 35-16-26	*	1488	
Nevada County—			
Falcon Drilling Co.'s Weaver 1, 6-13-21	*	740	

DRILLING REPORT

ASHLEY COUNTY—Brown et al's Fee 1, 33-16-7, dk. Pine Ferry Oil Co.'s Pine Ferry 2, 1-17-6, dk. Rhodes et al's Bledsoe 1, 20-15-7, dr 100 ft.

BRADLEY COUNTY—Ruth Easley's Brown 1, 21-16-12, rig. Gulf Ref. Co.'s Benson 1, 25-15-9, rig. The Texas Co.'s Saline Lumber 1, 11-17-10, dr 2665 ft.

CALHOUN COUNTY — Brown-Hunt-Murdock Synd.'s Freeman-Smith 1, 25-15-15, dr 1650 ft. Klotz & Thomas' Forest City Box 1, 14-16-14, set 6-inch 2567 ft, tested sw 2778 ft, dr 2810 ft. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Calion Lumber 1, 29-15-14, rig. Murdock et al's Eagle Mills 1, 29-12-15, dr 2165 ft.

CLARK COUNTY — Heath Trust's Arnold 1, 12-9-20, rig.

CLEVELAND COUNTY — Dedman et al's Moore 1, 28-9-10, dr 1650 ft.

COLUMBIA COUNTY — Greeson et al's Pearce 1, 3-18-20, dr 1820 ft. Gulf Ref. Co.'s Hines 1, 17-17-18, sw 2775 ft, dr 2835 ft. Hude & Aarnes' Brown 2, Stephens deep test, 13-14-20, milling out packer 2109 ft. Phillips et al's Davis 1, 14-18-21, dr 2760 ft. Pluto Oil Co.'s Dickens 1, 20-18-22, dk; Robinson 2, 23-18-23, to set 8¼-inch 900 ft, total depth 1000 ft.

DREW COUNTY—Graves et al's Karnes 1, 10-13-6, sd 2675 ft. McClintock et al's Ogle 1, 35-13-5, sd 200 ft.

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY — Tarver et al's Swafford 1, 14-11-25, dr 1525 ft.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY — Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.s Allen 1, 18-19-24, set 12½-inch 200 ft. Estes & Oliver's Bodcau 1, 13-18-24, dr 2360 ft. Humble O. & R. Co.'s Bodcau Fee 1, 17-16-23, rig; Bodcau Lumber Co. 1, 16-15-22, coring 1224 ft; Ford 1, 28-16-24, sd 1700 ft for water. Ken-Saw Pet. Co.'s Red River Valley 2, 3-20-24, coring 2680 ft.

LITTLE RIVER COUNTY—Grote et al's Allen 1, 2-13-29, set 6-inch 2900 ft. Johnson et al's Hawkins 1, 10-11-31, sd 1350 ft.

MILLER COUNTY—Copeland et al's Wiseman 1, 36-15-27, dr 1410 ft. Davidson et al's Faulk 1, 29-17-27, dr 1490 ft. Gillespie et al's Fee 1, 2-15-26, dr 1875 ft.

NEVADA COUNTY — Dudney-Thompson Synd.'s Mays 1, 23-14-22, sd 1088 ft. Greeson et al's Ellis 1, 2-15-21, sd 560 ft. Humble O. & R. Co.'s Smith 1, 7-14-19, rig. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Johnson 1, 3-15-21, rig. Steele et al's Fincher 1, 9-15-22, dr 1000 ft. White et al's Hamilton 1, 34-14-22, dr 2360 ft.

OUACHITA COUNTY—Bondurant et al's Garner 1, 8-18-12, rig. Buffalo Oil Co.'s Morgan 2, 22-15-19, to set 4½-inch 2121 ft. Humble O. & R. Co.'s Smith 1, 7-14-19, rig. Jones et al's Banks 1, 11-8-25, plugging back to 2200 ft. Lown O. & R. Co.'s Burton 1, 30-15-17, sd 2585 ft. Van Diver et al's Yarbrough 1, 22-14-17, set 12½-inch 204 ft.

PIKE COUNTY—Strawn et al's Banks 1, 11-8-25, fsh 227 ft.

UNION COUNTY — Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Chandler 1, 4-19-14, dr 3125 ft. Minnesota Oil Co.'s Davis 1, 31-16-14, milled out of cas at 1200 ft, fsh 1680 ft. Ohio Oil Co.'s Arkansas Timber 1, 21-18-10, set 8¼-inch 1705 ft. Ward et al's Goodwin 1, 16-16-14, dr 2620 ft.

Louisiana Wildcats

COMPLETIONS

Company, Well, Location—		Initial Production Bbls.	Depth
Claiborne Parish—			
Triangle Drilling Co.'s Warren Brown 1, 1-19-6	*	2605	
De Soto Parish—			
Ulrey et al's Scott 1, 21-11-12	*	2847	
La Salle Parish—			
Love et al's Tremond Lumber Co. 1, 30-10-2e	*	1526	

DRILLING REPORT

BIENVILLE PARISH—J. E. Smitherman's Hunt-Hodges 1, 8-15-5, dr 925 ft.

BOSSIER PARISH—Clark et al's Wutzke 1, 2-18-12, dr 200 ft, using core drill. Kendrick et al's Webster 1, 9-18-11, sd 50 ft. Wetherbee et al's Beirle 1, 24-19-11, dr 100 ft. Woodley & Collins' Chamlee 1, 20-23-12, set 10-inch 331 ft.

CADDO PARISH—Dixie Oil Co.'s Dillion 53, 13-21-15, milling 3689 ft; Jolley 1, 27-22-15, set 6⅝-inch 3420 ft. Flournoy et al's Simpson 1, 8-16-15, dr 2615 ft. Fortuna Oil Co.'s C. L. B. 2, 8-20-15, to dr 6-inch plug 2935 ft; Mitchell 1, 17-18-16, dr 3645 ft. Haynes Bros.' Louisiana L. S. & P. 1, 8-19-16, dr 3230 ft. Henderson et al's Caldwell 1, 29-22-15, dr 1510 ft. Ohio Oil Co.'s E. K. Smith 17, 12-21-15, dr 3460 ft. Shreveport P. & R. Co.'s Bryson 1, 17-17-16, set 4½-inch 2791 ft. The Texas Co.'s Jeems Bayou 1, 15-20-16, ru rotary 3628 ft; Levee Board 58, 27-21-16, sd 2517 ft.

CLAIBORNE PARISH — Triangle Drilling Co.'s Keen 1, 7-19-5, dk.

DE SOTO PARISH — Fortuna Oil Co.'s Alexander 1, 32-12-15, dr 3200 ft. Gulf Ref. Co.'s Williams C-18, 31-13-11, dr 3475 ft.

GRANT PARISH — Dowling & McCurry's Holmes 1, 20-19-1e, dk.

JACKSON PARISH — Big Chief Oil Co.'s Rymes 1, 13-14-4w, dr 2930 ft.

LA SALLE PARISH — Columbia O. & G. Co.'s Urania 1, 22-10-2e, set 10-inch 112 ft. Davis et al's Russell 1, 24-10-1e, rig. Finn & Ball's King 1, 23-10-1e, dk. Freeman & Hawkins' Urania 1, 14-10-1e, dr 1780 ft. Gould & Monroe Drilling Co.'s Harper 1, 23-10-1e, sd 1496 ft. Helm & Burch's Urania 1, 10-10-2e, plugging back to 1388 ft. Imperial O. & G. Co.'s Urania 1, 10-10-2e, dr 1670 ft. Love et al's Tremont Lumber 2, 30-10-2e, rig. Bill Rowe's Hardtner 1, 19-10-2e, wosr 1572 ft. Wright et al's Love 1, 16-11-2e, sd 1460 ft. Zeigen et al's Hardtner 1, 19-10-2e, set 6-inch 1559 ft.

LINCOLN PARISH—Buckner et al's Barrett 1, 13-20-3w, coring 2422 ft. Ruston Drilling Co.'s Richardson 1, 7-18-2w, dr 2955 ft.

MOREHOUSE PARISH — Boisseau et al's Sullivan 1, 11-21-7e, rig.

OUACHITA PARISH—Culver et al's Cordell 1, 23-15-3e, dk. Dickson & Frue's Goodwin 1, 24-18-2e, dr 2990 ft. Palmer Corp.'s (White) Jones 1, 6-16-5e, sd 2459 ft.

RAPIDES PARISH—Mack & Hincy's Barron 1, 29-5-2, sd 90 ft. Wilbanks & Weaver's Lanier Land 1, 3-4-3e, dr 1010 ft.

SABINE PARISH—Emlet et al's Bowman-Hicks 5, 9-7-10, to deepen 2668 ft; Bowman-Hicks 6, 8-7-12, sd 543 ft. Toro Pet. Co.'s Wyatt 1, 18-4-11, set 8-inch 1500 ft.

UNION PARISH—Jones & Walker's Feazel 1, 6-19-2e, fsh 2558 ft.

WEBSTER PARISH — Fortuna Oil Co.'s Bible 1, 8-20-9, dr 2615 ft. Palmer Corp.'s Davis 1, 23-21-10, Cotton Valley deep test, dr 3755 ft.

WINN PARISH—Ohio Oil Co.'s Rowland 1, 5-12-1w, dr 2125 ft.

Oklahoma Wildcats

ALFALFA COUNTY—McGinnis & Ward's Watts 1, C SE NE SW 21-27-10w, sd 3504 ft.

ATOKA COUNTY—Hanson et al's Dabney 1, C SE NW 17-4-11w, sd 3562 ft. Wapanucka Dev. Co.'s Underwood 1, C W L SE SE 28-15-10w, sd 1343 ft.

BLAINE COUNTY—Okomo Oil Co.'s Edleman 1, SEc 21-15-10w, sd 2610 ft.

BRYAN COUNTY—Alexander's Hampton 1, SEc NE 26-7-11, sd 1400 ft.

CANADIAN COUNTY — Thos. Revelle's Dawson 1, C SE SE NW 20-26-9w. Carrol et al's Setter 1, SEc 2-13-8w. C. D. Jones et al's Sanders 1, C NE NE NE 29-11-7w, sd 2150 ft.

CLEVELAND COUNTY — Garr Oil Co.'s Holland 1, NEc SE 31-10-4, sd 2620 ft.

GRANT COUNTY—Embry et al's Edwards 1, C SE SE NW 20-26-4w, sd 1000 ft. Midwest & Gulf's Moon 1, NEc NW 8-27-8w, sd 2490 ft. Frank Travers et al's Fuss 1, SWc NW NW 3-27-4w, sd 1250 ft.

HUGHES COUNTY — Mathers & Skelly's McClain 1, C SW SW 4-5-11, sd 3026 ft. Walton, Snyder & Mashall's King 1, C E L NE NW 6-6-10, fsh 3675 ft. Atkins et al's Sewell 1, C SE SW SW 14-7-9, dr 2666 ft. Parmenter et al's Stewart 1, C SW SE 11-5-8, rig. Henry Greis & Kerr's Pearson 1, C SE NE NE 30-5-10, moving in tools.

JEFFERSON COUNTY — Barker et al's Major 1, C SE SW 34-5-6w, spd and sd. Godley Oil Co.'s Woodworth 1, C NE NW 36-5-4w, sd 1765 ft. Pure Oil Co.'s Howard 1, SWc NE 25-4-11w, dr 1208 ft.

KIOWA COUNTY— Connor et al's No. 2, NEc NW NW 34-7-16w, side tracking bit 1200 ft. Alcorn Oil Co.'s No. 1, NEc SE SE SW 13-7-16w, sd 3174 ft. C. E. Reynolds' Stuart 1, C E½ SE 12-6-17w.

LINCOLN COUNTY—P. & R. Corp.'s Hanzig 1, NWc SW 14-13-6, dr 3321 ft. Douglas Oil Co.'s Ewing 1, NEc 7-13-3, dr 2985 ft. Eugene Coste & Co.'s Ross-Fortune 1, SEc NW 26-12-2, sd 4227 ft. F. O. Howarth's Harris 1, SEc NE 22-15-2, fsh 4885 ft. Santrock Drlg. Co.'s No. 1, SEc NW 17-15-3, sd 920 ft. Ruby et al's Cull 1, NEc NW 36-15-4, dr 4050 ft.

LOGAN COUNTY — Franklin Oil Assn.'s Moore 1, NWc SE SE 35-18-4w, sd 2520 ft. Haley & Pioneer's Quair 1, SWc SE 33-19-3w, sd 270 ft. Blackford O. & G. Co.'s Lair 1, C S L N½ SE 28-16-1w, sd 1450 ft. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Prichard 1, NWc 23-15-1e.

LOVE COUNTY — Drillers Syndicate Oil Co.'s Wilson 1, NWc SE 11-7-2, sd 2830 ft. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Crowe 1, C NE NE SE 13-8-2, dr 2700 ft. Smyer & Stein's Gray 1, C SE SE 12-9-1, rig. Jackson & Askew's Haverkamp 1, C SW SW NW 27-7-2, dr 3625 ft.

MAJOR COUNTY—Texas Prod. Oil Co.'s Basin 1, SWc 6-22-14w, sd 200 ft.

PONTOTOC COUNTY—Highland Oil Co.'s Hatcher 1, C NW SW 4-4-5, sd 2315 ft.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY —The Texas Co.'s Allenbaugh 1, SEc SW 3-11-6, ur 10-inch

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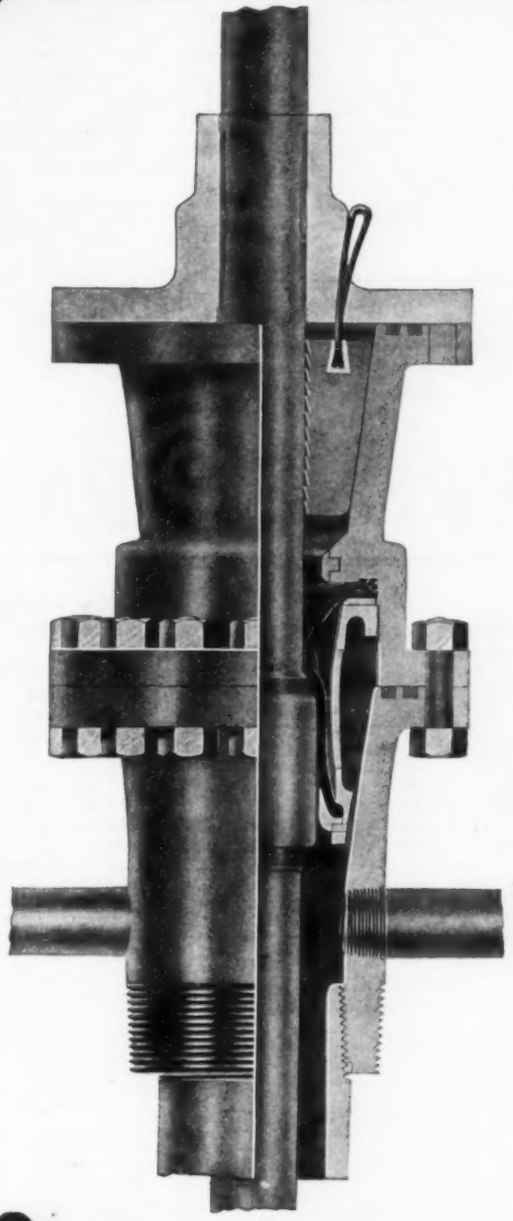

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1545 ft. Davie Detrick's McGathey 1, SEc 10-6-2, sd 3850 ft. H. G. Gwinnup's Floyd 1, SW SE 12-11-3, sd 3655 ft. Pierce Oil Co.'s Maggett 1, NWc 25-10-4, sd 460 ft. McMann Oil Co.'s Heghan 1, SWc NW 19-7-4, dr 410 ft. Halmond Osmond et al's Fiddler 1, SEc NW 4-5-5, sd 545. Central National Oil Co.'s Toney 1, C SW SW SW 28-10-4, sd 755 ft.

SEMINOLE COUNTY — Maxwell Cristie's No. 1, C NE NW 33-6-6, sd 3000 ft. Link Oil Co.'s Carolina 1, C SE NW 14-6-7, sd 2840 ft. R. F. Garland's Farlin 1, C NE NW 6-6-8, sd 1390 ft. Transcontinental Oil Co.'s Davis 1, NE SE 22-7-7, cemented cave 3375 ft. Bryan Bros.' Walker 1, C SE SE SE 4-7-6, ur 10-inch 1745 ft. Riverside & Kinney's Nitley 1, C S½ NE SE 24-5-5, rig and tools.

WOODS COUNTY—Victor Oil Co.'s Van Buskirk 1, SWc SE 10-25-15w, sd 960 ft.

WASHITA COUNTY—Meridian Pet. Co.'s No. 1, SE SE SE 14-9-15w, lcn.

Kansas Wildcats

BARBER COUNTY—R. B. Brown's No. 1, NWc 14-34-11w, skidding rig 2240 ft.

BARTON COUNTY — Cheyenne O. & G. Co.'s Sooy 1, SWc SW 27-12-12w, sd 3525 ft. Haynes et al's Tual 1, NWc 21-12-12w, sd 2100 ft. John Herron's No. 1, SEc NE 22-18-13w, dr 4242 ft. Huffine et al's Smith 1, C NE SW 21-19-12w, set 10-inch 1860 ft.

CLOUD COUNTY—Livingston's Murdock 1, SEc 6-6-4w, dr 2080 ft.

GEARY COUNTY— Liberty-Texas' Wright 1, NEc 9-12-6, sd 750 ft. Liberty-Texas' Foster 1, NEc SW 3-12-6, sd 2000 ft.

GRAHAM COUNTY—Keyes Bros. & Marine's Thaxton 1, SEc NW 23-8-24w, ur 10-inch 2000 ft. Gruen & Shiler's Baker 1, NWc SE NW 17-10-24w, rig.

JEFFERSON COUNTY — Northern Counties' Edwards 1, SEc NW NW 13-8-9, sd 3405 ft.

KINGMAN COUNTY—Hale et al's Graber 1, SWc NW 34-27-7w, sr 5-inch cas 3527 ft.

LABETTE COUNTY—Ark. Fuel Oil Co.'s Sparks 1, NEc SE SE 14-31-17, sd 1110 ft.

LINCOLN COUNTY—Equity Oil Co.'s Jellison 1, NWc SE 19-13-9w, fsh 3650 ft. Scott & Collins' Stone 1, SEc SW NE 19-11-6w, sd 500 ft.

MITCHELL COUNTY — Brown & Woodward's Kyle 1, SWc NE SW 11-7-10w, dr 900 ft.

NEMAHA COUNTY — Nemaha O. & G. Co.'s Meyers 1, NWc 19-3-11.

OSAGE COUNTY—Mul-Vit Dev. Co.'s Neil 1, NEc NW SW NE 8-17-17, sd 2735 ft. Baker et al's No. 1, C SE SE 3-15-15, sd 260 ft.

RICE COUNTY — Stamey's Barnes 1, SEc NE 21-20-6w, sd 3640 ft. Jasper & Beschka's Walker 1, SWc NE 10-18-6w, sd 2200 ft.

RILEY COUNTY—Pawnee O. & G. Co.'s Marks 1, SEc NE NW 26-10-6, sd 2030 ft.

ROOKS COUNTY—Keyes Pet. Co.'s Sandon 1, NWc SW SE 7-8-20w, spd and sd. C. Findeis et al's Minx 1, SWc 25-10-19w, dr 3307 ft.

SALINE COUNTY—Thrall et al's No. 1, SEc NE NW 15-15-4w, spd and sd.

SEDGWICK COUNTY — J. H. Liggett's Funk 1, NEc NW 11-26-1, sd 3200 ft. Curtis et al's Duncan 1, SEc NW NW 19-29-1w, dr 1285 ft. Allison & Fitzwilliams' Webb 1, C NE 21-29-3w, tools.

TREGO COUNTY—Keyes Pet. Co.'s Davis 1, NEc SW 16-11-25w, dr 3350 ft; Walsh 1, NWc SE 5-11-25w, sd 1450 ft; Walsh 2, SWc SE SW 5-11-25w, sd 1550 ft.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY—Williams et al's No. 1, NEc SW 15-13-12, sd 3600 ft.

WOODSON COUNTY—Dave Alter et al's Hunt 1, NWc SW 13-25-14, sd 700 ft.

PERMITS GRANTED FOR NEW WELLS

Weekly Comparison of New Wells

Following is a condensed table giving a comparison of permits or locations made for new wells in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and California:

	Number of Wells for Week Ending															
	April 24	May 1	May 8	May 15	May 22	May 29	June 5	June 12	June 19	June 26	July 3	July 10	July 17	July 24	July 31	Aug. 7
Kansas .	38	26	32	32	27	29	44	40	19	29	50	39	31	41	37	24
Oklahoma	82	81	86	94	95	114	106	93	104	115	80	96	66	69	76	60
Arkansas	64	60	49	31	77	62	67	40	64	41	*4	53	72	63	22	46
Louisiana	20	7	10	7	12	8	16	18	8	8	11	9	15	9	8	9
Texas . .	215	147	144	208	130	167	221	198	204	206	168	176	203	208	163	210
California	40	27	26	34	29	33	24	33	37	30	49	34	28	25	17	26
Total .	459	348	347	406	370	413	478	422	436	429	362	407	415	415	323	375

*Smackover permits not available for past week; will be included in next issue.

CALIFORNIA

Bardsdale Field—Montebello Oil Co.'s Shiells 119, 4-3-19.

Cat Canyon Field—Brooks Oil Co.'s No. 6, 32-9-32.

Conejo Field—C. A. Harding Trustee's No. 15, 34-2-20; No. 47, 33-2-20.

Elk Hills Field—Elk Hills Pet. Co.'s No. 5, 34-30-24. Belridge Oil Co.'s No. 10, 34-30-24, No. 14, 34-30-24.

Inglewood Field—Pacific Oil Co.'s Baldwin 18, 8-2-14; Baldwin 12, 17-2-14. Standard Oil Co.'s Los Angeles Investment 1-27, 17-2-14; 1-28, 8-2-14; Vickers 1-16, 7-2-14; 1-17, 7-2-14; Los Angeles Investment 2-6, 21-2-14. Pacific Oil Co.'s Baldwin 16, 8-2-14.

Long Beach Field—Sunset Petroleum Co.'s No. 1, 24-4-13. R. E. Ibbetson Drilling Co.'s No. 4, 24-4-13.

Midway Field—C. C. M. O.'s No. 4, 27-31-22. United Oil Co.'s No. 1, 20-31-23. Honolulu Cons. Oil Co.'s No. 57, 2-32-24. Midland Oilfields Co., Ltd.'s B-3, 34-31-24. Pacific Oil Co.'s No. 20, 19-31-24.

Newport Field—Interstate Oil Corp.'s Mesa 3, 21-6-10.

Rosecrans Field—Union Oil Co.'s Trust 4, 18-3-13.

Torrance Field—Shell Co.'s Redondo Commission 5, 9-4-14. General Pet. Corp.'s Carson 11, 8-4-14.

Tulare County Field—Hub Oil Co.'s No. 3, 27-22-27.

LOUISIANA

Caddo Parish—Double II Oil Co.'s T. S. Spell 4, 15-21n-15w, 410 ft E and 115 ft N of SW Cor. of SE¼ of NE¼. Dixie Oil Co.'s J. M. Hoss 1, 24-22n-15w, 150 E and 175 ft S of NW Cor. SW¼ of SE¼. Standard Oil Co.'s Stiles et al 173, 27-21n-16w, 1250 ft N and 300 ft E of SW Cor. of Sec.

Calcasieu Parish — Union Sulphur Co.'s Edwards-Cappel 1, 5-9s-10w, 360 ft N and 180 ft E of SW Cor. of NE¼ of NW¼. Gulf Ref. Co. of La.'s Gardner-Noble-Gray 64, 33-10s-12w, 660 ft W and 272 ft S of NE Cor. of SE¼; Vincent 41, 34-10s-12w, Approx. 1400 ft E and 817 ft N of SW Cor. of Sec. Pure Oil Co.'s Sallier No. 2, 18-10s-10w, 1050 ft N and 205 ft E of SW Cor. of Sec.

Cameron Parish—Yount-Lee Oil Co.'s Gulf-Land Co. 8, 15-12s-10w, 2000 ft N and 174 ft E of SW Cor. of Sec.

Ouachita Parish—Ouachita Natural Gas & Oil Co.'s Liston-Weddle 2, 42-20n-4e, 2580 ft E and 4440 ft N of SW Cor. of Sec. 33 in Sec. 42.

ARKANSAS

Bradley County—Gulf Ref. Co.'s Benson 1, 25-15-9, 825 ft W and 300 ft N of SEc of section.

Calhoun County—Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Calion Lumber 1, 29-15-14, SWc SW¼ NW¼.

Clark County—Virgil Heath Trust's Arnold 1, 12-9-20, 150 ft N and E of SWc NW¼ SE¼.

La Fayette County—Humble O. & R. Co.'s Bodcau Fee 1, 17-16-23, 770 ft N and 150 ft E of SWc of section; Ford 1, 28-16-24, 170 ft S and W of NEc NE¼.

Ouachita County—C. F. Colcord's Laney A-2, 31-15-15, NEc SE¼ SW¼. Gulf Ref. Co.'s Scott 2, 34-15-15, 300 ft S and E of NWc NE¼. Humble O. & R. Co.'s Smith Brothers 1, 7-14-19, 990 ft N and 330 ft E of center; Warren 1, 35-13-19, 150 ft S and E of NWc SW¼ NW¼. Ohio Oil Co.'s Lewis 3, 26-15-16, NEc NW¼ SW¼. Phillips Pet. Co.'s Joyce 15, 33-15-15, SEc NE¼ NE¼; Joyce 16, 33-15-15, 165 ft S and 100 ft W of NEc SE¼ NE¼; Laney 12, 31-15-15, NWc SE¼ SE¼. Simms Oil Co.'s F. A. Laney 10, 31-15-15, 330 ft N and 165 ft W of SEc SW¼ NE¼. Sinclair Oil Co.'s Berry 12, 33-15-15, NWc NW¼ NE¼; Berry 13, 33-15-15, NWc NE¼ NW¼. Sure Oil Corp.'s Joyce 5, 34-15-15, NWc SW¼ NW¼; *Snyder 2, 34-15-15, SEc SW¼ SW¼. Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.'s *Laney 8, 31-15-15, NEc SE¼ NE¼. The Texas Co.'s Berry 14, 33-15-15, 1120 ft S and 200 ft E of NWc of section; Berry 15, 33-15-15, 225 ft S and 210 ft E of NWc; Berry 16, 33-15-15, 280 ft S and 210 ft W of NEc NW¼ NW¼. Van Diver et al's Yarbrough 1, 22-14-17, SWc NW¼ SE¼.

Union County—Amerada Pet. Corp.'s Lyall 11, 3-16-15, 485 ft N and 250 ft E of SWc NE¼ NW¼. J. W. Clark's Palmer 5, 9-16-15, SEc SE¼ SW¼. Crawford & Sebastian's *Giller 6, 14-16-15, 200 ft N and W of SWc NE¼ NW¼; Graves 8, 3-16-15, NEc E½ SW¼ NE¼. Federal Pet. Co.'s *Flenniken 6, 6-16-15, center of west line NE¼ SE¼; *Lawton A-10, 10-16-15, NWc NW¼ SW¼. Fitzwalter et al's Saxon 1, 16-16-16, NWc SW¼ NE¼. Gulf Ref. Co.'s Fagg 3, 7-16-16, 1120 ft N and E of center; Werner 40, 6-16-16, 1120 ft N and E of SWc. Hickman et al's *Graves 9, 3-16-15; *Graves 11, 3-16-15, NW¼ SE¼. Lion O. & R. Co.'s *Graves 4, 3-16-15, 200 ft N and E of SWc SE¼ SW¼. Lyall et al's *Fee 7, 3-16-15, NEc S½ SE¼ NW¼. Mazda Oil Corp.'s *Lawton R-3, 10-16-15, SEc NE¼ SW¼. Natural Gas & Pet. Corp.'s *Bilyieu 5, 9-16-15, 660 ft N and E of SWc NW¼ NW¼. Olds et al's Parnell 3, 9-16-16, SEc NE¼ SW¼.

Ramey et al's Rice 2, 7-16-16, NEc S½ NW¼ SW¼. Riggs Drlg. Co.'s *Wingfield 1, 5-16-15, NEc SE¼ NW¼ SE¼. Rogers et al's *LeCroy 3, 7-16-15, NEc of section. The Texas Co.'s *Graves 7, 3-16-15, 330 ft N and W of SEc SW¼ SE¼; *Graves 8, 3-16-15, 660 ft N and 200 ft W of SEc SW¼ SE¼. Wetherbee et al's McGraw B-3, 7-16-15, SWc NE¼ NE¼. Zoder et al's *Allen 4, 18-17-14, NWc NE¼ SE¼.

*Old wells to be deepened to Graves or Blossom sand.

OKLAHOMA

Kay County—Mississippi Valley Oil Co.'s Smith 1, C SE SW SW 20-28-1w. Twin State Oil Co.'s Harris 1, C SE NE NW 31-27-2e, Gypsy Oil Co.'s Chambers 1, C SE SE NW 9-25-2w.

Noble County—Don W. Moore's Coulter 1, C NE NE SW 18-24-2w.

Garfield County—Roxana Pet. Corp.'s Hayes 1, C SW SW NE 34-24-3w.

Pawnee County—Shelts et al's Martin 1-A, C NW NE 7-20-8. Schaubel & Breslin's Longton 4, C S L NW NE 30-20-8. Adamson Oil Co.'s No. 1, NEc SE SW 31-21-8.

Lincoln County—Pure Oil Co.'s Leake 2, NWc SW 12-14-4. Texas Co.'s Tipton 5, SEc SW SW 2-14-5. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Chapman 1, NWc SW 11-14-5. Wilcox O. & G. Co.'s C. L. Jones 1, NWc SE 5-12-3. Wilcox's Cadwaler 1, NEc SE SE 7-12-7.

Creek County—C. G. Tibbens' Bearhead 4, SEc NW NW 13-14-8. BuViBar Pet. Co.'s Kochanney 1-A, SEc NE SE 23-17-10. J. H. Wright's Tahaney 3, SWc SE NW 24-17-10; Tahkaney 9, SEc NW SE 24-17-10. S. J. Smith's Unallotted 3, NWc SE 3-17-11, owd. Wilcox & Oswalt's I. B. Anthis 4, SWc NE SW 1-16-11. Atlantic Oil Co.'s Tiger 1, SEc NE 16-14-10.

Tulsa County—Texas Co.'s Kiefer 2, SEc SW SW 25-17-12.

Okmulgee County — Independent O. & G. Co.'s Haskins 12, C N L SW NW 27-16-12. P. E. Williams' Houston 1, SEc NE NW 30-16-12. Poe & Sheldon's Vore 2, NEc SW NW 34-16-12. E. P. Harwell's Escoe 2, C E L NE NW 1-15-12. Phillips Pet. Co.'s Rowe 4, NWc NE 1-15-12. Iron Mt. Oil Co.'s Gonseth 1, NWc SW NW 17-15-12. Waite Phillips' Cover 2, NWc NE 6-14-12, owd. Joe Gardner's Wright 1, SEc SW NW 13-14-12. Eagle Pitcher's Unalloted 1, C SW SE 32-13-12. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Tiger 1-A, C SW NW 4-12-12. Simms Oil Co.'s Rentie 5-A, NWc SW NW 31-12-12. Schoenfelt et al's Hawkins 4, C E L NE SW 4-11-12. C. O. Buckles' Jackson 1, C SW NW 5-11-12. W. B. Pine's J. Hawkins 1, SEc SW SW 20-12-14, owd. Lambert's Gambler 2, C E L SW NW 33-13-14. Devonian Oil Co.'s Wisner 1, SEc NW SE 7-15-13, owd; Devonian's F. Field 2, C E L SE SW 7-14-6. Laurel O. & G. Co.'s Lewis 6, NEc SE SE 2-15-14. Texas Co.'s Lewis 17, NEc SW SE 20-15-14. Papoose Oil Co.'s C. Osborn 23, C S L NW SW 21-15-14; C. Osborn 24, NWc SW SW 21-15-14.

Okfuskee County—Savoy Oil Co.'s Harjo 1, C NE SE SE 21-11-11. Kingwood Oil Co.'s Bruner 1, C NE NW 15-10-9. Tidal Osage Oil Co.'s Harjo 1, C SW SW 24-10-11.

Seminole County—Gypsy & Laurel's Wisner 3, C SE SW NE 5-10-8. Schermerhorn Oil Co.'s Harjo 1, C SE NE NE 15-10-8.

Jefferson County—Carter Oil Co.'s Seay 4, C SW SE SW 34-6s-5w.

Carter County—Cameron-Noble's Watkins 1, C NE NE NW 8-3s-2w. Amerada Pet. Corp.'s Simpson 2, C E L NW SE 34-5s-1e; Wolverton 4, NWc SE SW NE 34-5s-1e.

Osage County—Sand Springs Home Oil Co.'s No. 86, SWc 30-20-11. Mid-Kansas O. & G. Co.'s No. 2, C SE SW NW 11-21-10. Barnsdall Oil Corp.'s No 27, SW SE NE NE NE 31-21-12. Knupp et al's No. 1, C SE SW 17-22-10. Marland Oil Co.'s No. 20, C SE SE NW 26-24-9. Barnsdall Oil Corp.'s No. 9, C S L NE 11-24-10. Edith Oil Co.'s No. 9, C W L E½ SW 27-29-11.

Muskogee County—Blakely Oil & Gas Co.'s Robertson 2, SWc SW 34-14-19.

Wagoner County—P. E. Hill's J. Burton 1, NWc NW 19-18-18.

KANSAS

Butler County—Phillips Pet. Co.'s Ogden 1, SWc NE 12-24-3. Balliere et al's Simpson 1, NEc SW 1-28-7. Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s Sansenbaugh 1, SEc SW 15-28-7. Roth & Co.'s Hanna 6, SEc SW SE 33-29-8.

Cowley County—Gray & Heway et al's No. 1 Bulme, C NE SE NW 14-30-6. Roth & Co.'s No. 2 Porter, NEc SW NW 4-30-8.

Elk County—Sharpless et al's Gibson 1, SWc NW SE 28-28-11. York State Oil Co.'s Fleek 2, NEc NW SE 21-30-11. Pennock Oil Co.'s Pickle 1, C SW SE 30-30-11. Triplett Oil Co.'s Stile 2, SWc NE NE 21-31-9.

Russell County—Tom Jackson's Kolman 2, NWc SE NW 5-12-15w. Carter Oil Co.'s Brummell 1, SEc SW NE 5-12-15w. Carter's No. 1 Tishner, SEc NE 6-12-15w.

Greenwood County—Syndicate Oil Co.'s No. 1 Fuller, NWc SW 1-22-10. Titus et al's No. 11 Prather, C E L NW 29-22-10. Titus et al's No. 2 Browning, SEc NW NE 30-22-10. Jennings et al's No. 6 Greenwood, NWc SW SE 33-22-11. Braden Brothers' No. 4 Miller, C N½ NE 27-22-13. Greenland Oil Co.'s No. 2 "B" Scott, NWc SE 25-23-8. Robertson, Hayes et al's No. 6 Scott, SWc NE NE 25-23-8; No. 5 Scott, NEc NW NE 25-23-8. Proyer & Lockhart's No. 1 Morris, NEc NW 7-23-9. Roth & Mission's No. 1 Race, NEc SW NW 19-23-9; No. 56 Thrall, NWc SW NW SW 28-23-10.

TEXAS

Archer County—B. F. Weekley, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls, J. Levy 1, C. K. Simmons sur, 150 ft to S and E lines. Brothers, Brashear & Silkwood's, Bob Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls, Kemp and Kempner 1, B 77, W. V. F. L. sur, 150 ft to N and E lines. H. E. Rondeau et al's, Kemp Hotel, Wichita Falls, J. E. Dale 1, B 15, M. Quinn sur, 450 ft to N and 150 ft to W lines. Bridwell & Mayfield's, Wichita Falls, J. T. Richardson 26, S 9, J. L. Anderson sur, 434 ft S No. 24. C. P. Burton's, City Nat. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls, L. F. Wilson 1, B 261, G. C. S. L. sur, 115 ft to W and 150 ft to N line. E. S. Easton's, Box 665, Wichita Falls, W. T. Waggoner 4, A. Gibson sur, 150 ft to N and E lines. Barkley & Meadows', Wichita Falls, L. F. Wilson 11, S 88, Amer. Trib. sur, 450 ft to W and 150 ft to S line; 12, same sur, 450 ft to S and W lines. Kimmell & Dillard's, Bob Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls, Kemp & Kempner 9, B 42, W. V. F. L. sur, 450 ft N No. 6. Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Wichita Falls, E. J. Netherton 1, S 1 S. P. Ry sur, 150 ft to N and 450 ft to E line; L. F. Wilson 1, Wm. Walker sur, 150 ft to S and E lines; L. F. Wilson 1, B 75, Amer. Trib. sur, 150 ft to N and E lines; Kemp & Allen 6, W. V. F. L. sur, 300 ft S No. 4. Consolidated Oil Co.'s, of Texas, Wichita Falls, S. B. Dycus 1, H. S. Smith sur, 150 ft to S and W lines; T. J. Kelsye 1, AB&M No. 2 sur, 150 ft to S and E lines. Gulf Production Co.'s, Ft. Worth, Oil Inv. Co. 14, S 125 Club Ranch sur, 300 ft E No. 13; E. S. Monohan 15, 1599 TE&L sur, 300 ft N No. 13. Wils Wilson Drilling Co.'s, Wichita Falls, L. F. Wilson 2, Amer. Trib. sur, 150 ft to S and E lines; 3, same sur, 150 ft to N and W lines. Texas Co.'s, Wichita Falls, J. T. Richardson 7, S. Anderson sur, 150 ft to S and W lines; M. E. Rogers 9, 1600 TE&L sur, 764 ft to N and 150 ft to W lines. Texhoma Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Wichita Falls, S. M. Gose 45, B 8, Amer. Trib. sur, 1770 ft to S and 2630 ft to E line. T. H. McCasland's, 1200 Travis St., San Antonio, I. Cartwright 1, Jas. Webb sur, SW Cor. Dale Oil Corp.'s, Wichita Falls, H. Wilmot 13, S 4, S. P. Ry sur, 300 ft S No. 11. White Eagle Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Morgan Bldg., Wichita Falls, L. F. Wilson 3, B 75, Amer. Trib. sur, 345 ft S No. 2. Riner & Bailey's, Wichita Falls, Archer Oil Co. 2, B 8, Amer. Trib. sur, 150 ft to S and W lines. British American Oil Prod. Co.'s Wichita Falls, L. F. Wilson 14, B 27, Amer. Trib. sur, 242 ft S No. 11, McCarty Oil Co.'s Bob Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls, L. F. Wilson 10, E. Hall sur; 12, same sur, 315 ft NW No. 11. Waite Phillips Co.'s Tulsa, Okla., T. B. Wilson 2, B. Howard sur, 1050 ft to S and E lines. Ray-Featherston Oil Co.'s, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls, A. P. Nichols 12, B 30, Amer. Trib. sur, 300 ft W No. 11. Texas Co.'s, Wichita Falls, J. T. Richardson 8, S. Anderson sur, 150 ft to N and 500 ft to W line. Shappell Oil Co.'s, Wichita Falls, J. L. Jackson 26, B 23, D. C. S. L. No. 4 sur, 300 ft S No. 24. Woodburn Oil Corp.'s, Magnolia Bldg., Dallas, L. F. Wilson 22, Amer. Trib. sur, 340 ft E No. 20. Sunshine-Sheldon's, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls, R. Parrish 1, Amer. Trib. sur, 150 ft to N and 147 ft to E line; 2, same sur, 150 ft to S and 147 ft to E line. Bridwell & Heydrick's, Wichita Falls, Oil Inv. Co. 4, J. Richards sur, 50 ft S No. 3.

Anderson County—M. A. Davey's, Palestine, J. W. Scruggs 1, M. Roberts sur, 630 ft to S and 1240 ft to W line.

Brown County—J. P. Lightfoot's, Brownwood, J. O. Gilliam 1, S 53, BBB&C Ry sur, 300 ft to N and E lines. Jas. McCamey's, Rising Star, Mrs. A. Williams 1, S 4, E. T. Ry sur, 310 ft to N and E lines. Mook-Texas Oil Co.'s, First Nat. Bank Bldg., Ft. Worth, J. W. Newton 1, W. B. Travis sur, 1850 ft to N and 450 ft to W line. Edwards, Whitwill & Mason's, Denslow Hotel, Cisco, Graham 1, B 7, J. Brown sur, 300 ft to E in center of line.

Bexar County—V. E. Hamilton & Kennon's, Alamo Nat. Bank Bldg., San Antonio, V. E. Hamilton 1, M. F. Rodriguez No. 4 sur, 1050 ft to N and 2750 ft to W line.

Baylor County—Bridwell & Heydrick's, Wichita Falls, V. J. Darilek 1, 2454 TE&L sur, 975 ft to E and 1864 ft to S line.

Callahan County—T. G. Kile, R. F. D. No. 1, Cisco, W. M. Moore 1, S 3, Bayland Asy sur, 600 ft to N and W lines. G. L. Lyda's, Putnam, J. H. Ogle 3, 2297 TE&L sur, 150 ft to N and W lines; 4, same sur, 300 ft E No. 3; 5, same sur, 300 ft S No. 2. T. B. Buffington's, Putnam, W. R. Jackson 5, D&D Asy sur, 450 ft to E and 150 ft to S line. J. N. Sloan's, Box 124, Cisco, E. R. Sprawls 1, 2039 TE&L sur, 150 ft to N and E lines; 2, same sur, 300 ft W No. 1; 3, same sur, 300 ft W No. 2. Deason Oil Co.'s, Vernon, J. H. Johnson 1, S 19, Bayland Asy sur, 150 ft to W in center of line. T. E. Davis', Vernon, F. D. Harwell 1. S 10, Bayland Asy sur, 150 ft to S and E lines. Dickey-Lay Oil Co.'s, Putnam, Z. C. Wagley 6. J. B. Teague sur, 300 ft NW No. 4. Electra-Callahan Oil Co.'s, Callahan, J. H. Ogle 12, 2297 TE&L sur, 300 ft E No. 11. White & Harris', Mineral Wells, C. B. Berles 1, B 25, 155 ft to N and 150 ft to W line. Stone & Neeb's, Cross Plains, W. R. Wagner 1, B 10, Central Add. to Cross Plains. May & Wilbanks', 1311 West Craig St., San Antonio, B. E. Rutherford 1, S 8, Bayland Asy sur, 150 ft to N and W lines. W. A. McGowan's, Cross Plains, Fee 1, B 7, Steel Add., 100 ft to E and 150 ft to S line. J. F. Williams', Daniels Hotel, Cisco, R. L. Buchanan 6, S 8, Bayland Asy sur, 150 ft to S and E lines; 1, same sur, 150 ft to N and 450 ft to E line. Mrs. L. E. Miller's, Box 1156, Breckenridge, M. Kane C-2, 2272 TE&L sur, 300 ft W No. C-1. Mogul Oil Corp.'s, Box 434, Eastland, J. C. McDermett 1, V. C. S. L. sur, 250 ft to N and 450 ft to E line. Stafford & Albright's, Graham, J. F. Coffey 1, S 3, S. P. Ry sur, 150 ft to N and E lines. H. I. Stock's, Cisco, C. Brain 1, 2284 TE&L sur, 750 ft to N and E lines. W. J. House's, Moran, A. H. Wagley 3, 2039 TE&L sur, 300 ft S No. 1. Smith & Williams', Wichita Falls, J. A. Yarbrough 11, 2290 TE&L sur, 450 ft to S and W lines. F. L. Swicegood, Eastland, O. Wagley 2, 2996 TE&L sur, 300 ft E No. 1; 3, same sur, 300 ft S No. 1. H. Slicker's, Box 368, Eastland, Diller Bros. 3, S 53, L. A. L. sur, 750 ft to N and 150 ft to E line. Col. B. M. Hatfield's, F. & M. Bank Bldg., Ft. Worth, J. R. Morgan 1, S 20, Bayland Asy sur, 150 ft to S and W lines. J. C. Crites', Abilene, (Coleman County), J. P. Morris 1, S 262, E. Anderson sur, 150 ft to N and 223 ft to W line. Simons, Brock & Reed's, Putnam, W. G. Gurney 1, S 1, Bayland Asy sur, 150 ft to W and 750 ft to S line. W. B. Flynn's, San Jacinto Life Bldg., Beaumont, A. H. Wagley 6, I&GN Ry sur, 750 ft to W and 150 ft to S line.

Caldwell County—Mills Bennett's, Second Nat. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls, Mrs. A. H. Cardwell 5, J. Burleson sur, 150 ft to N and 750 ft to E line. R. B. Randolph's, 603 West 26th St., Austin, C. Beaty 4, J. Burleson sur, 150 ft to S and W lines. Humble Oil & Ref.

Co.'s, Houston, Cardwell 4, J. Burleson sur, 450 ft to N and 150 ft to E line. Gulf Production Co.'s, Houston, A. T. Cardwell 8, J. Burleson sur, 344 ft SE No. 2. United North & South Oil Co.'s, Luling, O. F. Stair 9, J. Henry sur, 150 ft to N and 450 ft to E line.

Carson County—American Ref. Co.'s, Wichita Falls, S. B. Burnett 2, B 5, S 115, I&GN Ry sur, 500 ft to E and 600 ft to S line.

Comanche County—T. S. Holden,'s, De Leon, Texas, E. W. Forest 1, E. D. Corbett sur, 160 ft to N and 400 ft to W line.

Cherokee County—M. A. Davey's, Palestine, Texas, Earle & Ragsdale 1, N. Johnson sur, 500 ft to S and W lines.

Chambers County — W. M. Moore Synd.'s, Second Nat. Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas, A. G. Benke 1, sec 39, H&TC Ry sur, 600 ft to N and 1200 ft to E line. G. C. Jackson's, Eagle Lake, Fee 1, M. T. Boden sur, SE cor.

Crockett County—Cumberland Oil & Gas Co. & Anchor Oil Co.'s, Dallas, S. E. Couch 1, sec 18, T. T. Ry sur, center.

Coleman County — J. W. Crites', Abilene, J. P. Morris 1, sec 262, E. Anderson sur, 150 ft to N and 223 ft to W line.

Eastland County—Frank Kirk et al's, Gorman, D. S. Rumph 1, sec 8, D&D Asy. sur, 500 ft to W and 200 ft to S line. Kirk & Brewer et al's, Gorman, T. S. Stephens 1, sec 6, D&D Asy. sur, 500 ft to W and 200 ft S line. G. A. Davison, Box 778, Eastland, J. Jones 1, D. S. Richardson sur, 350 ft to E and 1420 ft to S line. J. E. Brewer's, Gorman, R. S. Sims 1, sec 30, H&TC Ry sur, 160 ft to N and E lines. Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.'s, Ranger, C. Binney 67, sec 52, T&P Ry sur, 200 ft to S and 1350 ft to W line.

Fort Bend County—Marland Oil Co.'s, Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, H. P. Lockwood 4, T. Scott sur, 200 ft to E and 400 ft to S line. Gulf Prod. Co.'s, Houston, J. H. P. Davis Co. 4, sec 101, H&TC Ry sur, 100 ft to S and W lines.

Hardin County—Ebberts, Follow & Hebert's, 2209 Calder Ave., Beaumont, C. L. Jackson 3, S. M. Jackson sur, 50 ft to W in center of line. Fountain Prod. Co.'s, Beaumont, M. Ogden 3, R. Teel sur, 110 ft to W line. Lake Graham Oil Co.'s, Keystone Bldg., Houston, M. J. Bashara 18, S. Jackson sur, 100 ft S No. 13. Vacuum Oil Co.'s, Gulf Bldg., Houston, R. Teel 1, T. C. Gaines sur, 200 ft to E and 350 ft to S line.

Hutchinson County — Roxana Pet. Corp.'s, First Nat. Bank Bldg., Houston, H. E. Smith 1, sec 14, blk Y., M-C sur, 213 ft to S and 300 ft to E line.

Harris County—C. D. Baldwin et al's, 1534 West Alabama St., Houston, J. E. Haney 1, GC&SF Ry sur, 800 ft to N and 450 ft to W line. Gulf Prod. Co.'s, Houston, Stateland 31, Tabbs Bay sur, West central.

Harrison County — Waskom Drilling Co., Inc.'s, Box 202, Shreveport, La., J. S. Bryson 2, T. D. Wilson sur, 808 ft to E and 782 ft to N line.

Jackson County—Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Houston, W. F. Schwind 1, Cotes sur, 1000 ft to E and 250 ft to S line.

Jim Hogg County—Kitzleman & St. Albans', Laredo, J. T. Vela 19, No. 580, blk 1, 164 ft NE No. 18.

Jefferson County—Houston Oil Co. of Texas', Houston, Sun-Davis 3, No. 172 T&NO Ry sur, 450 ft E No. 1, Sun Oil Co.'s, Beaumont, Lone Star & Crescent 49, J. A. Veatch sur, 30 ft SW No. 45.

Liberty County—Old Colony Oil Co.'s, Dayton, West Liberty Oil Co. 9, sec 125, H&TC Ry sur, 30 ft to W and 1270 ft to S line.

Medina County—Ewell Nalle, Nalle Lumber Co.'s Austin, J. B. Nixon 1, No. 528 M. Durangs sur, SE cor.

Montague County—Pure Oil Co.'s, Mexia, W. W. Jones 1, Wm. Donohoo sur, 200 ft to S and W lines.

Navarro County — Barkley & Meadows', Corsicana, M. C. Hilburn 4, M. Boren sur, 150 ft to N and E lines; I. N. Cerf B-2, J. Smith sur, 50 ft W No. 1. Tidal Oil Co.'s, Corsicana, R. S. Thompson 8, J. Rahm sur, 50 ft E No. 6. Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Houston, G. H. Kent 3, J. Havens sur, 150 ft to W and 1050 ft to S line; G. H. Kent 4, J. Havens sur, 150 ft to N and W lines; G. H. Kent 5, same sur, 300 ft SE No. 3. Gulf Prod. Co.'s, Houston, J. B. Bush 8, Jas. Smith sur, 240 ft to E and 150 ft to S line. Moyston & Hamil's, Corsicana, J. Bailey 2, J. Rahm sur, 300 ft SE No. 1; J. Bailey 3, same sur, 300 ft S No. 1. Humphreys Corp.'s, Mason Bldg., Houston, J. R. Webb 9, Choate & White sur, 240 ft to N and 600 ft to W line.

Orange County — Continental Oil Co.'s, Orange, O. Chesson 16, Wm. Dyson sur, 60 ft SE No. 11. Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Houston, Winfree 12, Wm. Dyson sur, 100 ft to E and 50 ft to N line.

Palo Pinto County—Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.'s, Ranger, J. N. Stewart 148, sec 74, T&P Ry 250 ft to N and 2000 ft to E line.

Shackelford County — Phillips Pet. Co.'s, Bartlesville, Okla., A. Fry 3, 384 TE&L sur,. Wheeler & Peltrie's, Fort Worth, J. W. Turner 1, sec 57, Hadley sur, 150 ft to N and 300 ft to W line. Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Breckenridge, L. Elliott 2, sec 47, Blind Asy sur, 500 ft to W and 150 ft to S line. M. D. Cerf's, 111 East 6th St., Fort Worth, J. B. Mathews 1, sec 2, E. T. Ry sur, 450 ft to S and E lines. Hart Oil Corp.'s, F. & M. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth. B. L. Owens 1, sec 20, Bayland Asy. sur, 150 ft to E and 450 ft to S line. W. R. Loggie's, Albany, M. Blach 1, 389 TE&L sur, 150 ft to S and E lines. Roesser & Pendleton, Inc.'s, Breckenridge, L. G. Hadley 1, sec 64, L. A. L. sur, 150 ft to S and E lines. Hope Pet. Co.'s, Tulsa, Okla., Poindexter 1, sec 72, T&P Ry sur, 165 ft to N and W lines; Green 1, sec 68, T&P Ry sur, 165 ft to N and W lines; W. D. Reynolds 1, sec 24, same sur, 165 ft to N and E lines. H. N. Chapman's, Dallas, F. W. Alexander 3, sec 15, L. A. L. sur, 300 ft N No. 2. E. G. Johnson et al's, Moran, Diller Bros 1, sec 50, L. A. L. sur, 700 ft to E and 420 ft to S line. Texas Co.'s, Cisco, S. S. Diller 2, sec 42, L. A. L. sur, 1121 ft N No. 15. Moutray Oil Co.'s, Cisco, C. B. Snyder 5, sec 36, L. A. L. sur, 451 ft to N in center of line; C. B. Snyder 6, sec 36, L. A. L. sur, 300 ft W No. 5.

Shelby County — H. G. Alston's, Slattery Bldg, Shreveport, La., S. C. Choate 1, Georgetown Ry sur, 320 ft to N and E lines.

San Jacinto County — Proletarian Diamond Oil Assn.'s, Box 336, Cleveland, C. I. Vick 1, blk 22, E Laorintz sur, 155 ft to E and 132 ft S line.

Stephens County—Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.'s, Ranger, T. L. Adams 3, sec 65, T&P Ry sur, 300 ft to S and E lines; G. L. Donnell 1, 1211 TE&L sur, 300 ft to E and 345 ft to S line. M. H. Hagaman et al's, Ranger, Fee 1, Z. C Collier sur, 300 ft to S and 1150 ft to E lines.

Throckmorton County—Black Cat Oil Co.'s, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls, Gaither 1, B. Burleson No. 1 sur, center.

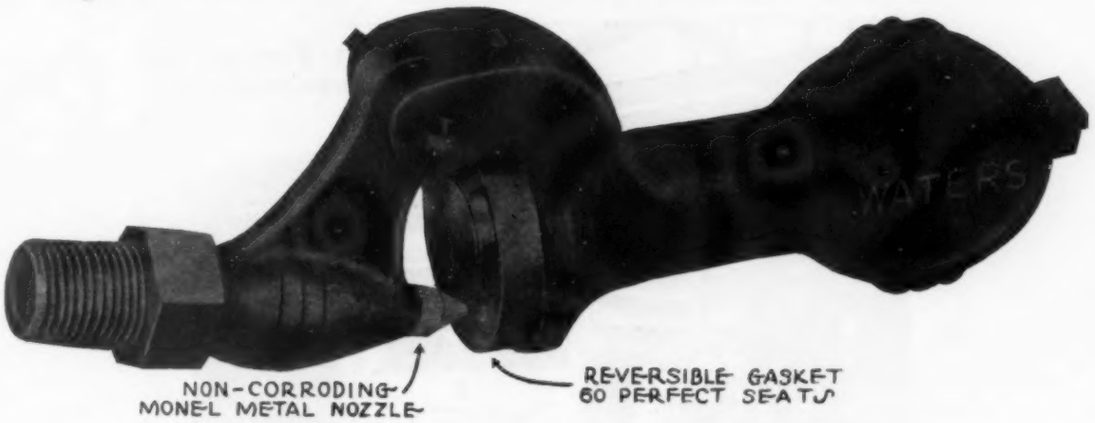
Wichita County—A. D. Robinson's, Kirby Bldg., Dallas, J. E. Roller 15, W. A. Grady sur, 300 ft S No. 14. Gulf Prod. Co.'s, Fort Worth, S. Mitchell 2, P. Castleman sur, 300 ft W No. 1. W. L. Mann's, 710½ Ohio St., Wichita Falls, Roller Est. 10, J. Mumpford sur, 300 ft E No. 8. Maer & Staniforth's, City Nat. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls, T. W. Roberts 1, sec 18, H&GN Ry sur, 150 ft to S&E lines. Bullington, Lee & Pendleton's, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls, G. Jennings 4, sec 12, HT&B Ry sur, 360 ft N No. 3. Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Wichita Falls, Kemp & Allen A-6, W. V. F. L. sur, 300 ft S No. 4. Texas Fidelity Oil Corp.'s, 1314 Ninth St., Wichita Falls, R. M. Peeler 14 H. B, Balch sur, 50 ft W No. 9; R. M. Peeler 15, same sur, 50 ft W No. 8; R. M. Peeler 13, same sur, 50 ft W No. 6. Rio Bravo Oil Co.'s, S. P. Bldg., Houston, Fee A8A, sec 31, blk 5, H&TC Ry sur, 50 ft S No. A8; Fee A8B, sec 31, same sur, 75 ft S No. A8A; Fee E1H, sec 31, same sur, 50 ft W and E1; Fee C3C; same sur, 50 ft N No. C3; Fee C4D, same sur, 250 ft to E and 875 ft to S line; Fee E12; same sur, 338 ft W No. E1H. Perkins & Cullum's, Box 1021, Wichita Falls, S. B. Burnett 16, sec 5, SA&MG Ry sur, 50 ft S No. 2. Jno. W. Hooser's, Dallas, T. E. Mitchell 5, blk 9, P. Castleman sur, 300 ft E No. 4. G. L. Pace's, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls, T. F. Mitchell 2, blk 8, P. Castleman sur, 300 ft N No. 1. T. F. Hunter's, Wichita Falls, A. F. Dodson 17, Day Land & Cattle sur, 263 ft to N and 2200 ft to W line. Thos. Theodore, Jr.'s, Compton & Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo., I. H. Kempner 1, blk 32, D. C. S. L. No. 1, 150 ft to N and E lines. G. R. Ridgeway's, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls, J L. Powell 3, sec 21, H&GN Ry sur, 150 ft to E and 600 ft to S line. Trinity Prod. Co.'s, City Nat. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls, S. B. Burnett 14, sec 7, HT&B Ry sur, 500 ft to E and 760 ft to S line. Texhoma Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Wichita Falls, S. B. Burnett M-2, sec 3, SA&MG Ry sur, 150 ft to S and W lines. W. B. Throckmorton 4, sec 1, J. F. Torrye sur, 350 ft E No. 3, A. T. Wolfe's, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls, J. A. Kemp 1, blk 58, W. V. F. L. sur, 150 ft to N and 1327 ft to W line; Kemp & Kempner 4, blk 55, W. V. F. L. sur, 150 ft to S in center of line. Jno. O'Neil's, Wichita Falls, S. B. Burnett 6, sec 2, HT&B Ry sur, 700 ft to E and 150 ft to S line. T. R. Brunson's, Wichita Falls, W. T. Waggoner 2, A. Gibson sur, 300 ft SE No. 1. Union Oil Co.'s, Box 331, Wichita Falls, Kemp and Allen 1, blk 28, W. V. F. L. sur, 150 ft to N and W lines. J. J. Morgan's, Wichita Falls, W. T. Waggoner 6, A. Gibson sur, 300 ft NW No. 4. P. J. White et al's, City Nat. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls, S. H. McCarty 3, W. R. Eaves sur, 150 ft to S and E lines. Texas Co.'s, Wichita Falls, Kemp & Allen 12, blk 26, W. V. F. L. sur, 50 ft W No. 11. Electra Prod. Co.'s, Electra, Burnett 4, sec 7, HT&B Ry sur, 50 ft N No. 1. Associated Oil Co.'s, Wichita Falls, J. E. Roller Est. 32, W. A. Grady sur, 500 ft to N and 150 ft to E line. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s, Dallas, J. A. Watkins 6, H. B. Balch sur, no lcn. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s, Dallas, Rio Bravo 50, sec 31, H&TC Ry sur, (Wilbarger County); M. Staniforth 22, H B. Balch sur; M. Staniforth 23 same sur; M. Staniforth 24, same sur.

Wilbarger County—Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Wichita Falls, W. T. Waggoner 3, sec 50 H&TC Ry sur, 340 ft W No. 1. Bridwell & Heydrick's, Wichita Falls, S. A. Dill 10, sec 84, H&TC Ry sur, 50 ft N No. 8; S. A. Dill 11, sec 84, same sur, 50 ft E No. 9. E. B. Lawson's, Nowata, Okla., Waggoner Est. 13, sec 99, H&TC Ry sur, 50 ft N No. 8. Texas Co.'s, Wichita Falls, W. T. Waggoner 303, sec 14, N. Keyes sur, 4294 ft to N and 247 ft to E line. Ray & Massie's, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls, Bond 6, sec 100, H&TC Ry sur, 600 ft S No. 3; Bond 7; sec 100, same sur, 300 ft W No. 5. Tidal Oil Co.'s Corsicana, W. T. Waggoner 2, sec 37, H&TC Ry sur, 150 ft to N and W lines; W. T. Waggoner 1, sec 36, H&TC Ry sur, 150 ft to S and W lines. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s, Dallas, Rio Bravo 50, sec 31, H&TC Ry sur.

Webb County—Cole Pet. Co.'s Laredo, R. V. de Benavides 9, blk 7, No. 753, 450 ft to S and E lines; Rydal Oil Corp.'s, Texas Bank Bldg., San Antonio, Puig Bros. 13, blk 68, A. L. Edgington sur, 150 to W and 200 ft to S line; Puig Bros. 14, blk 72, same sur, 500 ft to N and 150 ft to E line.

Young County—F. H. E. Oil Co.'s, Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls, G. W. Dunagan 6, 170 TE&L sur, 300 ft S No. 3. Globe Drilling Co.'s, Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls, J. L. Leberman 1, 220 TE&L sur, 750 ft to S and 150 ft to E line. Texas Co.'s, Wichita Falls, W. N. Wilson 1, 406 TE&L sur, 750 ft to N and W lines. Hope Pet. Corp.'s, Tulsa, Okla., Newell 1, sec 4, GH&H Ry sur, 165 ft to N and W lines. Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s, Wichita Falls, I. E. Mercer 1, Poitevent sur, 150 ft to N and W lines; I. E. Mercer 2, same sur, 300 ft S No. 1; I. E. Mercer 3, same sur, 300 ft E No. 1. Texas Co.'s, Wichita Falls, F. R. Kunkel 1, 68 TE&L sur, 1764 ft to E and 1971 ft to S line. Texas Unity Oil Co.'s, Morgan Bldg., Wichita Falls, J. Hausler 7, sec 1, J. Poitevent sur, 300 ft N No. 6. Gulf Prod. Co.'s, Fort Worth, W. B. Cheves 2, H. B. Akles sur, 300 ft N No. 1; F. G. Swain 4, 161 TE&L sur, 450 ft to W and 600 ft to N line. Roxana Pet. Co.'s, First Nat. Bank Bldg., Houston, G. W. Vernon 1, blk 2, J. Poitevent sur, 150 ft to N and W lines.

The WATERS GAUGE COCK



Two Exclusive Features—the non-corroding Monel Metal Nozzle and reversible disk—make it the instant choice of boiler men who know.

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Solid Woven Cotton Belting

DOUBLE OR TRIPLE?

Several operators have changed recently from STANLEY double to STANLEY triple on heavy drives.

These operators found as you have found, that STANLEY double gave them better results than they had ever had from any other belting.

However, experiments with both types of belts under approximately equal conditions showed that where a large horsepower is developed, triple will even exceed the results of the double.

For heavy work, it is worth the added cost because of the extra service it gives.

Write, wire, or 'phone the stocks below.

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Pacific Coast Rubber Co., 316 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

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100 H. P. Waukesha Unit equipped with standard reduction gear

Reduction Gears are More Than Sensible

Reduction gears, enclosed and running in oil are more than sensible—where they are necessary at all they are the only safe, reliable, efficient means of power transmission in Oil Field Power Units. They eliminate the extra and dangerous high speed chain reduction. They make this easily portable, economical, reliable unit available for every Oil Field Power Requirement.

Write for the "Oil Field Bulletin" giving full information regarding Waukesha "Ricardo Head" Oil Field Power Units.

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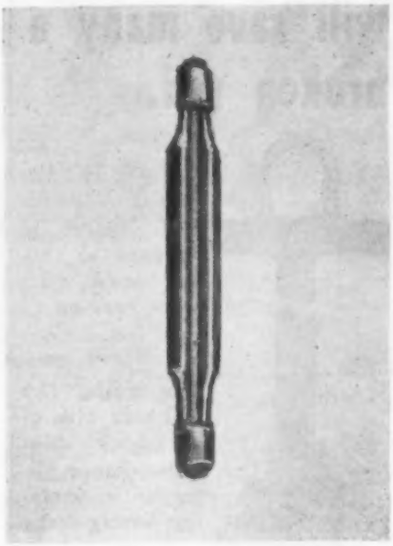
Exclusive Builders of Heavy Duty Gasoline Engines for Nearly Twenty Years

NEW EQUIPMENT, CATALOGS, BULLETINS, BOOKS



Tubing Protector

Tubing Protector Minimizes Wearing of Rods and Tubing

Wearing of rods and tubing in pumping wells by friction is said to be greatly minimized through the use of the Werner tubing protector, which is made of hardwood by the Mexia Planing Mill Company, Inc., Mexia, Texas. Besides prolonging the life of the pumping equipment, this operator is also credited with preventing the rods from unscrewing.

The Warner tubing protector is made under the supervision of men having years of practical experience in the pumping of oil wells, and the hardwood materail is obtained from young and second growth split hickory, or oak. A lathe is used in turning the wood protector in lengths of 18-inches, with each end tapering off for four and one-half inches. The protector is in one piece, with a channel beveled out to clamp around the sucker rod, which fits snugly through the center of the protector. The wood is securely attached to the rod by adjustable ferrules, or metal rings on each end, serving as clamps. Sufficient passageway is allowed by the channel or groove in the wood to not interfere with the flow of fluid up to 400 barrels in two and one-half-inch tubing at 3000 feet.

The efficiency of the Werner protector has been demonstrated by its widespread use in the Mexia-Corsicana district oil fields in Texas, where crooked holes are very destructive to unprotected rods and tubing, and the manufacturers claim to have placed more than one hundred thousand of these guides into use in these fields alone. The crookedness of the holes in the Mexia-Corsicana district necessitates the use of a large number of tubing protectors on each well.

Further information pertaining to the protector can be had from the manufacturer.

Bandwheel Counterbalance Fits all Sizes of Wheels

A bandwheel counterbalance that has been on the market a comparatively short time, but which is in extensive use is being featured by the Oil Country Specialties Manufacturing Company, Coffeyville, Kansas.

The wheel is used to counterbalance the weight of rods and fluid in the hole and does away with the old-time rock box, grasshopper or concrete block type counterbalance. The device is said by its manufacturers to save considerable power.

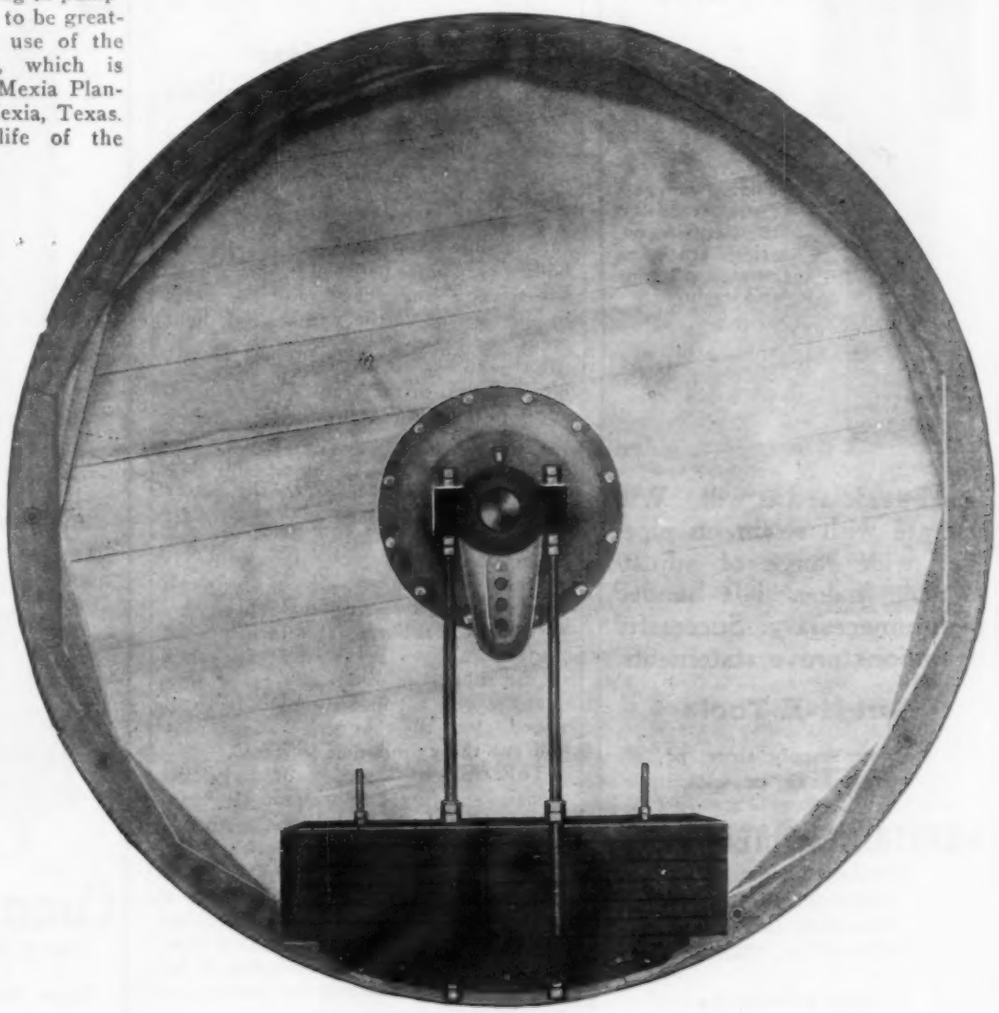
An important feature of the counterbalance is that its effect is applied right on the bandwheel and not at the pin in the crank.

Since the bearing in the counterbalance fits all sizes of shafts, and the hanger rods are made to fit all sizes bandwheels, the counterbalance is adaptable in practically every instance where equipment of this kind is needed. It can be used on either wood or steel bandwheels and the weights are added as extra counterbalancing is needed. This feature is important since different wells require different amounts of counterbalancing.

More facts about the equipment can be obtained from the company upon request.

Special Type Field Map Made by San Antonio Firm

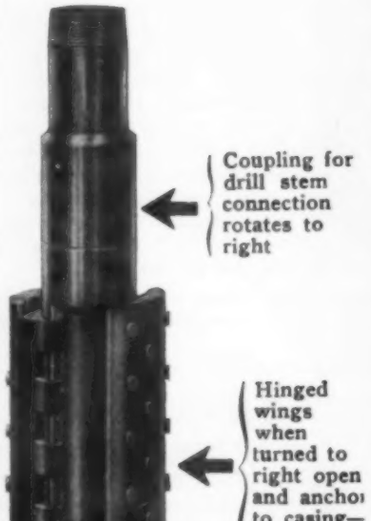
The Index Map Company, P. O. Box 335, San Antonio, Texas, is introducing a special type of oil field map, which is



Bandwheel Counterbalance

BACK OFF

That Stuck Pipe With Edwards Reversing Tool


Coupling for drill stem connection rotates to right
Hinged wings when turned to right open and anchor to casing—causing
The lower part to operate to the left, recovering stuck or twisted off pipe and casing

Can be released at will. Will operate with strain on pipe. Has wide range of adjustment. Makes left-handed pipe unnecessary. Successful operations prove statements.

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Patented—Patents Pending

called a "General Co-Ordinated District Map."

These maps can be made of any district, and possess the following advantages, according to the company:

They cover a wide range of territory so that the relation of producing fields to each other and to the intermediate and outlying locations, drilling wells, and dry holes, are clearly shown.

The maps can be used as a base for geological and pipe line mapping.

The maps can serve as a general guide to the large areas which they cover, as all towns, railroads and important streams are shown as well as the surveys.

They show the trend of production and development, thereby acting as a general index and guide to prospective counties.

Accompanying each map is an index to the location of the surveys within the area which is covered.

The company is now supplying maps and index surveys of the Rockdale-Lockhart district. Several other maps covering different areas are in process of being made and will be ready for distribution soon.

Additional information will be furnished by the company.

Slush Pump Piston Has Long Wearing Qualities

Wilson & Willard Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, California, are announcing a new type of piston for slush pumps.

Simplicity of design is the big feature claimed for this piston. It embodies two units between which a rubber sleeve "sandwiches" and the units fit directly upon the pump rod, held secure by two bolts.

Large pressure ways have been cut into the two metal heads so that pressure of the slush on the forward stroke of the piston enters through the pressure ways leading up underneath the rubber, thereby expanding the latter and forming a snug fit against the cylinder wall automatically.

On the return stroke the action is reversed and the pressure of the slush enters through the opposite head underneath the rubber. This reciprocated movement gives pressure at all times to the rubber automatically preventing slippage and keeping the cylinder wall wiped clean so that grit cannot pass and cut the cylinder, it is stated.

The rubber sleeve is of large dimensions giving ample area. Its surface is slightly higher than the surface of the two metal heads, so that the metal can never come in contact with the cylinder wall. The only part of the piston that wears is the rubber which can be replaced at nominal cost.

A special folder has been issued by the company, describing the piston, and will be mailed upon request.

This ROD HANGER will save many a broken rod.

The Cunningham-Hite Polish Rod Hanger is designed so that one man can space cups up to four feet.

The spring (A) will take care of all shock when rods change direction in pumping, saving many a broken rod.

The rods in your well are hanging from a ball bearing swivel (B) so that you will have no trouble from rods unscrewing.

One man can bump the valves.

A trial of this rod hanger on one well will prove conclusively the savings it will effect for you over any other hanger you have ever used.

Test out one of these hangers on your most difficult pumping job. The savings it will effect for you will cause you to standardize on this equipment.

Ask your supply dealer or write us direct.

Cunningham Co.

212 S. Norfolk, Tulsa, Okla.
Phone 2-1727
Night Phones: 3-1411 and 6954

LETTERS OF Paul Peebles P.S.G.

Shreveport, LA.
Aug. 7 1925

Dere Mr. peebles

I gess it wouldnt hurt none if I wuz to call yu Paul now on acct of my noeing yu better than I useter. Bein as this is the 2nd time I have ritten yu we orter be pretty well akquainted by now. Whut do yu say to me callin yu Paul the nex time I rite to yu ?

I hav bin practisin sum on the tipe-riter an am gettin along fine but i still make sum mistaks as yu will mabby nottis. But whuts a few mistankes I says between friens like us.

Of coarse I hav ben dissipointed not to get a letter from yu but I no it is on acct of cleo. Now if I wuz yu I wuld not trust any woman too far especially if she had another beau who is tryin to beet yore time. I new a feller like that there Slim onct and he up an marrid the girl before her reel trew love had time to say scat. All I say is it surved her rite an him too. If a man has got any sents a tall he wont fool with no woman what has another beau. Any man is plum foolish to monkey with widders. All they are after is his money. Theyre smart all rite but they aint lettin no man put nuthin over on them.

The nex time yu go swimmin wy dont yu hang yore close on a hickry lim an then set there an watch em whiles the other guys go in the watter? It wood be a good joak on which ever one tried to steel yore BVDs.

After I red yore last letter to cleo I thoart of that butiful old song Im Wearin My Hart Away For Yu an it made me verry sad but Im feelin better now sints ritin yu this letter becaus my motto is Try Try again. Poetry comes in reel handy sumtimes. Anyway its always very suthing.

Hoping that yu will sumtimes think of one who noes yore trew worth I sine myself

Sinserely yrs

Olympia

Dallis, Texas,
Aug. 5, 1925

Dere Paul:

Is our affair goner end up tradgickly or aint it? If yu aint got gumpshun enuff to know I am a good ketch and that that Cleo woman is just plum ignoring your confectionary letters then yew are dummer than Jeff Hambone the big boy who scouts for the Bright Spot Oil Co. and who has gone crazy about me. Jeff is the likker gettingest boy in the dry hole chasing bizness. I calls all scouts dry hole chasers for that is all they do besides drink likker an make out auto expsense accounts. And between my old mans expectin a pardon every day an between that an my red heded Jeff, you are goiner have to drop Cleo and cum to sea me else I'll throw you down hard.

I've proved I'm trew and to show thare's lots of room in the world I'm goiner be trew to you an Jeff both.

What are you inventin these days? (Besides excuses to Cleo for not goin to Goose Creek?")

My halitosis is better. I aint bin attackted by it but onct sense the gote died—that was when Jeff was out to see me last Satterday nite an all ginned up to makin love, an just as he was fixin to kiss me one of the kids where I bords hollered to the one next door "Hey, Jimmie, somebody got our dead gote." Insted of kissin me Jeff sed, "My gord woman, hav you et that gote?" That made me mad so I woodn't kiss him for nuthin as I aint noed him long enuff for him to make sutch personal jokes. He soon made out like he was feelin bad and had to go home, but he jest wanted to finish that gin by hisself. Now I am wonderin if he was so stewed that he reely thort I et that gote.

Well Paul if you don't write me I'm goner write Cleo an tell her a whole lot of things on you. Just because she is the pure lilly of Goose Creek an you a man around town in that krewl citty of Houston is no sine I'm goner sit back and be adequatly ignored an if yu don't prefer this to end up tragickly you had better tell Cleo pronto that your love for her has fluttered away an for her to go ahed an marry Slim an be misserable with him insted of yew.

Hopin you will find Cleo false soon an to hear from you before my ole man gets loose, I am,

Your pure and trew

Odor Whiff.

---

mi deer cleopatry

well cleo hunny I gess that this proves 2 yu that yu are the onliest girl in the werld that I care ennything about, on account of I am sendin you along two (2) letters whitch I hav receeved from two (2) of mi laddy admires whitch ether 1 of them wood be tickled 2 deth 2 hav me for a steddy bow whitch wood rite them sweet letters whitch I rite you & even go 2 sea them wunst in the while like I do you. I aint goin 2 make yu no excuse this time about not cummin down on account of I hav bin tole on verry good authority that yu went with Slim & sum maor peepul down 2 galvestion last satterday nite, I gess gettin the ideer from me havin did the same thing a cupple of times & tellin yu about it. well ennyway I was down there 2 myself & I was not bi miself so yu need 2 not think yu hav put ennything over on me. I am sendin yu these letters sos yu will no that I am popylar with other wimmin besides you. & besides these 2 whitch I am gittin letters from reglar & sendin them along 2 you, it is some moar whitch does not take no risks ritin letters but calls me up on the fome or sends me word when they want me 2 cum around. so I am about desided that if you want 2 not treet me rite well it will be alrite with me because it is sum others. But I did think yu had moar self respeck for yoreself than 2 go ennywhere with that Slim person. I gess yu do not care what peeple say about you & the way yu cut up.

well I hav sent yu sum letters from these wimmin bfore & yu hav not yet told me what 2 tell them so I gess yu do not care. yu will note that they are both diffrent types. the 1 in dallis seems 2 be a kinder of a red hot propersishun like it is kinder dangerus for a man of little experents like that Jeff person she menshuns 2 be under the influents of but of corse I am sufishently sofistikated that I am on 2 her. but now the other 1 seems like maybe she is 1 of them trustin kind of little wimmin whitch is the clingin vine kine whitch kinder takes the fansy of a big ruff man like me. she aint bin around mutch or she wood not be givin me advise about leevin widders alone. because when a widder gets enny kind of intrest in a man like me whitch has matture yeres & yung idders, it is kinder hard for him 2 git loose, espeshul if he is bordin at her house & is behine with the bord like I am most usually.

But that aint neether hear nor their hunny & 1 do not want yu 2 misunderstand what I meen about what I sed in this letter about it wood be alrite if you dont want me for yore sweety enny moar, because I was only kiddin yu a little & it is alrite with me. when I see yu agin whitch will be pretty soon we can fix that all up so's that we will forget about it.

yore lovin paul

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Could Flow Oil By Gravity But Using Pumps Is Faster

Recently the daily press cut loose with stories to the effect that Teapot Dome oil was flowing by gravity from Clayton, Wyoming, to Freeman, Missouri.

Like so many other good stories, it did not prove true, but investigation developed the fact that oil could be flowed by gravity from a point near Clayton to the Missouri end of the 720 miles of line.

It is not being done because delivery would be too slow. No test ever has been made on gravity for this whole line.

In the summer months, however, fewer pumps are required than in winter. This line has 17 pump stations. During hot months no more than six of these are used. Frequently four carry the load. The capacity of the line drops as more pumps are cut off.

This side of Clayton, the elevation is around 6000 feet. At Freeman, Missouri, the elevation is not more than 1000 feet. So pumping in warm weather is a small task.

The Sinclair Company is using the line regularly, deliveries ranging from 8,000 to 15,000 barrels daily.

Link-Belt Booklet

Link-Belt Company has announced the publication of a new 68-page book describing new methods for handling fuel and ashes in boiler houses.

The book contains much data of interest to engineers and architects, and is of particular value to anyone interested in boiler houses and their equipment.

A copy will be mailed upon request to the Link-Belt Company, Chicago, Indianapolis, or Philadelphia.

Louisiana Oil Refining Earnings

New York, N. Y.—For the second quarter of this year, net income of $475,459 has been reported by the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation. This allows for interest and charges but does not include depletion, depreciation and development expenses lawfully deductible for federal tax purposes. The figures compares with $129,180 for the first quarter of the year.

Wiser Employees to Picnic

Bartlesville, Okla. — Employees of the Wiser Oil Company and the Amity Gasoline Company will have their annual Trico picnic September 5, two miles west of Dewey. A program is being arranged and entertainment will cover a variety of subjects. This picnic is one of the events of the year for employees of the kindred companies and their families.

Oklahoma Conservation Inquiry

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Further inquiry into the conduct of the affairs of the oil and gas conservation department of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission will be taken up August 14.

In a preliminary hearing last week charges of "graft, playing politics" and the like flew thick and fast. Some suits are pending in the civil courts of Creek County, with members of the staff involved.

Superior Tube Moves Headquarters to Tulsa

Tulsa, Okla.—So as to maintain a closer working relationship with a large majority of its customers in the oil country, the general offices of the Superior Tube Company have been removed from Kansas City to Tulsa, according to an announcement by Hoyle Jones, president of the company. The general offices are now located in the First National Bank Building here.

The removal to Tulsa will enable the company to render an even better class of service, according to officials, who also will make their home here. Branch offices will continue to be maintained in Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Dallas, Houston and St. Louis.

Superior Tube Company manufactures the Superior steel derricks and line pipe, casing and tubing for oil country use. The company also carries in stock a complete line of Smithsteel couplings, manufactured by the A. O. Smith Corporation. James A. Thomas will continue to be in charge of derrick sales in the Tulsa office, and S. J. Raphel in charge of tubular goods.

HOYLE JONES
President of the Superior Tube Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Southwest Supply Company Opens at Bartlesville

Bartlesville, Okla.—The Southwest Supply Company, that has been formed with general offices here and branch offices throughout the oil country, is a reorganization of the Interstate Pipe Company of Pittsburgh and Tulsa, and will be distributors for the various products that were distributed by Interstate Pipe.

These products include oil field tubular goods of Spang, Chalfant & Company, seamless steel pipe of the Standard Seamless Steel Tube Company, oil field tubular products of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, wrought iron pipe of A. M. Byers Company, steel couplings of the A. O. Smith Corporation, Hooven & Allison cordage, Dunn Manufacturing Company products, Larkin Packer Company products, and others.

JOHN G. PHILLIPS

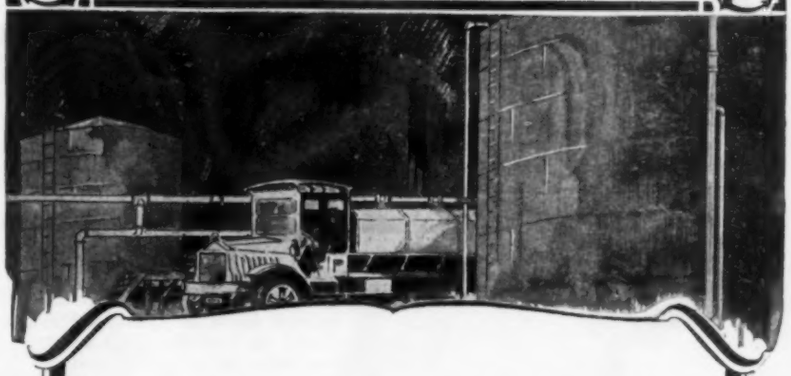
John G. Phillips of Bartlesville is president of the Southwest Supply Company, Morvin Thomas of Tulsa is vice-president, and W. D. Reynolds of Bartlesville is secretary and treasurer.

Transcontinental Moves to Tulsa

Tulsa, Oklahoma.—With the announcement that headquarters of the company will be transferred from Pittsburgh to Tulsa, the Transcontinental Oil Company has taken a lease on three floors of the Ritz building, now under construction at Fourth and Boulder streets. This space will be given to general executive, financial and accounting departments.

The other offices will be maintained in the Wright building.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS IN NATURAL GAS AND OIL



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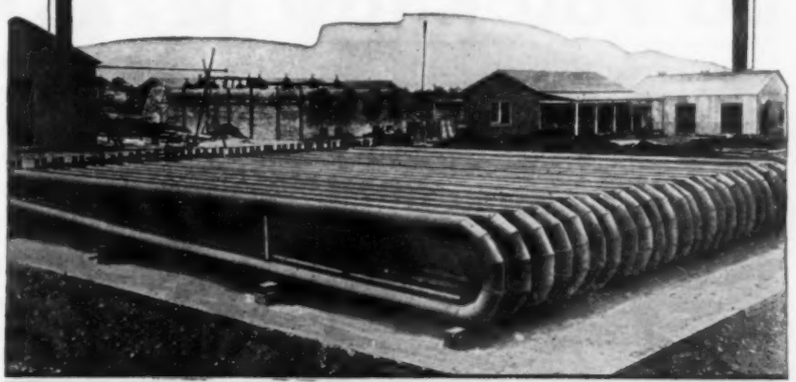

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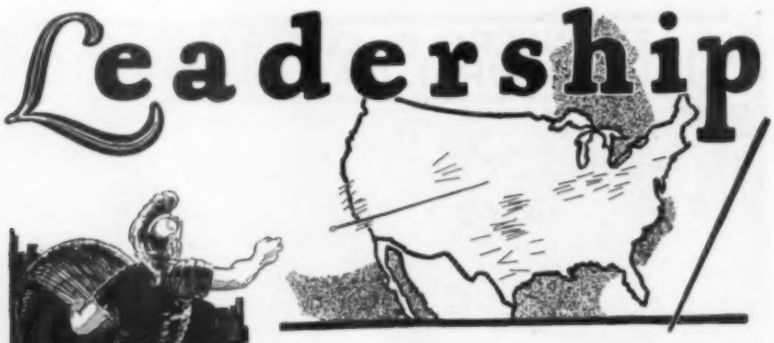

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50-Barrel Well May Indicate New Field

Casper, Wyo.—A new light oil field has been discovered at the Crooks Gap structure by the Producers and Refiners Corporation. A 50 barrel well was brought in from the Frontier sand at a depth of 2582 feet. This important new field is located about 32 miles west of the Lost Soldier field and about the same distance from the Wertz gas field. This discovery will give the Producers and Refiners Corporation a new source of supply for its Parco refinery. Pipe lines leading to the refinery reach within less than 30 miles of the new field. Officials of the company had confidently expected the Frontier formation at less than 1800 feet but this sand was not found until a depth of almost 2500 feet had been reached. The fact that this sand was so far out of place caused the wary officials to consider abandoning the hole but luckily they continued until the formation in question was reached. It is reported that oil was not expected in the Frontier sand, but other formations could definitely be located by first locating it. The Lakota formation should be reached at about 3500 feet if a decision is made to drill the hole deeper. The sands in this field are expected to run about the same as those in the Little Lost Soldier field. The new well is located on Section 13-28-93. Several other promising structures are located near Crooks Gap and the discovery of light oil near them is expected to arouse the interest of many of the larger companies holding leases near the new discovery.

The Rose Oil Company, drilling on the northeast quarter of Section 31-35-1, Kevin-Sunburst field, has completed a 3500-barrel well. This gusher is located well on the east side of the field, where the largest producers of recent date have been completed. No water appeared with the oil during the first 24 hours.

Completions during the month of July in the Rocky Mountains numbered 164, and fell short of the June record by only one. Initial production recorded during the past month was 27,655 barrels, or 10,265 barrels more than that brought in during the previous month. The Salt Creek field continues to lead all others in the number of completions, but the Kevin-Sunburst field is far in the lead in initial production recorded. The former field yielded 55 completions with total production of 4840 while the latter field showed for 39 completions, which were good for 15,580 barrels of new production. The per well production of the Salt Creek wells completed was considerably less than 100 barrels, while the initial production per well of the 39 wells completed in the Kevin-Sunburst field was about 400 barrels. The Salt Creek field is much more developed, however, and this accounts for the large difference.

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MALONEY

Although Colorado yielded only seven completions—and three of these were dry—the initial production recorded from this state was 4300 barrels. Two large wells were completed in different parts of the state. There were 428 wells actually in the process of drilling at the close of July. This was an increase of 19 over the number at the close of June. Dry holes totaled 47 in July, as agains 45 in Juně.

Salt Creek Prices

The Midwest Refining Company, in the Salt Creek field, prompted by the recent Mid-Continent boost, has met the prices posted by the Prairie interests in Kansas and Oklahoma. This finally and definitely raises the differential between Salt Creek and Mid-Continent crudes. Before the recent advance Salt Creek crude was posted at $1.60, but most of the operators were receiving the Mid-Continent price of $2.00 per barrel.

Sixty-four errors were claimed by the government's counsel in its petition for appeal of the Teapot Dome annulment suit. The evidence not allowed or excluded by Judge T. Blake Kennedy was the principal grounds on which the government had hoped to base its case, it was claimed. The appeal was allowed and the case will next go to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. A decision is not expected until some time in 1926.

The Texas Production Company's No. 1TK well, recently completed on the Moffat dome, has been deepened 14 feet in the sand and the production has jumped from 1000 barrels to 2300 barrels daily. This remarkable well has shown no water or sediment of any sort and appears to be a much better producer from every standpoint than the first well drilled on the structure more than a year ago. The discovery well had a larger initial production, but this was due to its having been shut in for some time before a definite test was made. The discovery well is making considerable water with the oil, but the water is free from the oil. The oil from the new well tests 41.8 gravity, being unusually rich in gasoline content. At present the crude from Moffat dome is being shipped by rail to Casper. Several plans for a pipe line leading from the field have been rumored, but none of these have definitely been confirmed. Moffat dome is comparatively close to Parco, Wyoming, the location of the Producers and Refiners' Corporation refinery, where much of the crude has been going.

The Union Oil Company's No. 1 Scott, located on the Wellington dome and recently brought in as an oil well, is capable of making more than 3000 barrels per day if allowed to flow at full capacity, according to men who have visited the location of the well. The well is making more than 250 barrels through a half-inch opening. The

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This photograph shows a French gas tight tubing anchor after the rig was destroyed by fire. After the rig was rebuilt the same anchor and tubing were replaced in the well, the first joint of tubing being the only portion necessary to replace.

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well was allowed to flow at full capacity recently, but the heavy flow of mud with the oil indicated that the hole was not free from barium sulphate, which was used in drilling in the well under control.

New Mexico continues in the list of active states. The Ohio Oil Company and its subsidiary, the Illinois Pipe Line Company, recently acquired additional interests in the state and are now actively engaged in transporting as well as producing oil. The Continental Oil Company, long active in drilling operations in New Mexico, constantly is adding to its refining capacity. The Midwest Refining Company is interested in the development of its extensive leases in many parts of the state. Many other smaller companies are active in the drilling campaign now in progress. The high quality of the oil makes it especially desirable for refinery use at this time.

California Flashes

Los Angeles, Calif.—Rumors have it Victor Smith and Colonel Wells will project a drilling campaign on acreage in the Medicine Hat district of Alberta.

* * * *

Maricopa, Calif.—Proven holdings of Oakland Midway in sec. 13, 31-22, embracing two producing wells, recently were sold to M. A. Kerr for a reported consideration of $25,000.

* * * *

King Refinery at Kern river will be re-conditioned by J. M. Stockfish of San Francisco, lubricating oil expert who recently purchased the plant, together with production of the adjoining Section 5 Oil Company.

* * * *

Los Angeles, Calif.—On a bond of $20,000, Carl Baker has been appointed receiver of the Alta Vista Oil Company of Coalinga as a result of involuntary bankruptcy proceedings.

* * * *

Standard Oil Company of California's wildcat one half mile east of Inglewood field looks like a dry hole at 5620 feet.

* * * *

Coalinga, Calif.—Derrick and drilling equipment of Canadian-Coalinga Oil Company's No. 2 here destroyed as result of fire. Origin of fire unknown.

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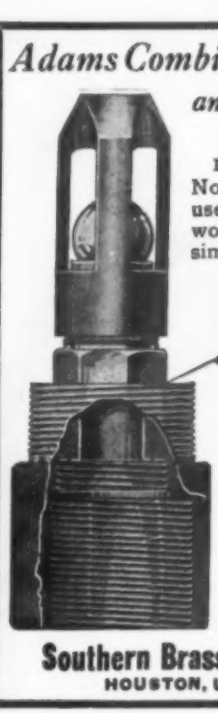

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Reference: Mercantile Agencies

Wellington Dome in Colorado Has Producer

Casper, Wyo.—Colorado, after six months of disappointment, came to life during the past two weeks with a brace of good wells in different parts of the state. Texas Production Company, drilling on the Moffat dome, brought in its No. 1-BK, section 9-4-91, from a depth of 3888 feet and the well has settled down to a steady production of 1000 barrels daily. Officials of the company are inclined to believe that the latest producer is located almost exactly on the apex of the structure. The Moffat dome, which is controlled chiefly by the Texas Production Company and the Transcontinental Oil Company is by far the most consistent producing dome in the state. The discovery well, which came in in January 1924, has produced more than 400,000 barrels of high grade crude and is still flowing at the rate of 675 barrels daily.

The Union Oil Company of California brought in its Scott No. 1 well on the Wellington dome as a producer, although the structure previously had been regarded as a gas field. This was one of the biggest surprises of the year. Scott No. 1 is located lower on the structure than the two wells completed as wet gassers. These latter wells sprayed some oil with the gas but the origin of the oil had not been determined. The discovery well was completed in November, 1923, at a depth of 4275 feet and made more than 82,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. The well blew wild for several weeks and a large part of the gas from the entire dome was wasted. Profiting by previous experience, officials of the company used every precaution in bringing in Scott No. 1. Just before the sand was reached the hole was filled with barium sulphate. Heavy control valves were installed. The well flowed oil at the rate of 500 barrels daily. Considerable quantities of mud came up with the oil, but this was expected. Rotary equipment played a large part in bringing in the well under perfect control. Scott No. 1 is the first well actually to be drilled into the sand. The heavy gas flows were encountered in the other wells just above what proved to be the producing sand, which is the Muddy formation.

The Midwest Refining Company has succeeded in plugging off the flow of water in the Dakota sand in its No. 2-P well on the Iles dome and is now producing the well from two distinctly different shale formations above the Dakota sand, which was the real objective of the test. The shale sands are flowing more than 100 barrels daily. The oil is being stored pending the erection of a pipe line from the field. Other wells will be carefully tested before a pipe line is built. Iles dome, chiefly controlled by the Midwest Refining Company, was one of the most promising structures in the state. Indications pointed to a good production in the Dakota sand. Shale pockets with oil in commercial quantities encouraged the operators but the Dakota sand fell short of expectations. It is not

definitely known from what formations the shale pockets have drawn the oil.

Marland Oil Company of Colorado has completed its Scott No. 1 well on the Meeker dome as one of the largest water wells in the state. The open flow of the test is estimated at 200,000 barrels of water daily. Officials of the company have not announced whether the water will be commercialized or the hole abandoned.

The Carter Oil Company, in its joint test of the Billy Creek, Wyoming, structure, recently brought in a 30,000,000 foot gasser from a depth of 3300 feet. This well, like other gas wells on the structure, made a mixture of gas and oil at first but later produced only gas. The test will be drilled deeper in an effort to find an oil-bearing sand. Up to date this structure has been tested to almost 5000 feet but no oil has been found except a little with the gas.

Midwest Refining Company has started a deep-sand drilling campaign in the Salt Creek field. Besides having completed four tests in the Lakota sand, this company is drilling half a dozen other tests. Most of the wells completed are shut in. The refineries are not in urgent need of oil and the danger of "double taxation" on crude oil in storage is another good reason why the wells are not being operated at full capacity. One well now drilling will test the deepest possible formations in the field. The original estimate placed on the maximum producing limit of the Lakota sand seems, in the face of subsequent developments, to have been too low. This sand now seems to underlie at least five square miles.

Activity in the Kevin-Sunburst field seems to be on the increase rather than on the decline, despite the large number of completions earlier in the year. Rigs and new locations are springing up like mushrooms. The exchange of leases is crowding the drilling campaign in prominence. The largest railroad systems of that region are acquiring acreage as advantageously as possible. Foreign capital even is investing to some extent in this field. The prices of the leases are not as high as might be expected in fields where the formations are not tricky. Failures in this field are often drilled alongside wells which are good producers. For this reason offset leases are liable to turn out worthless or of little value. As a whole, however, the field yields producers much more consistently than failures.

The Continental Oil Company, formerly interested in the Artesia field, has acquired a large interest in a pipe line from the structure to the town of Artesia and this deal was followed by the decision of the company to erect a refinery at Artesia. The pipe line is about 17 miles long and is of three and four-inch construction. The size of the refinery at Artesia will depend upon the probable amount of crude available from the Artesia field. The pipe line has been carrying upward of 1000 barrels daily. Crude from this territory does not run as high in gravity as that from other New Mexico fields.

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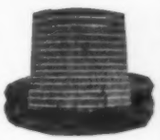
BOLTED STEEL

And

CYPRESS TANKS



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Shreveport, Louisiana

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OIL FIELD LUMBER

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STANDARD RIGS

FOR BOTH

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TANK COVERS FOR STEEL AND EARTHEN STORAGE

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Special Quick Service in Texas and Oklahoma

Robertson-MacDonald Lumber Co.

General Offices: 215 Humble Building.

We will furnish on request Specifications, compiled by high grade, experienced rig builders, of derricks, standard rigs and oil field woodwork construction in general use in the various producing fields.

IN THE DAYS OF COLONEL DRAKE

The first man to build a tank for crude oil, being a cooper, made it of wood and shaped like a tub, diameter twice its height.

And the man who made the first steel lease tank, having been a tailor, put it together with clips, buttons or bolts.

M & V Tanks, being welded construction are as though made of a single sheet — from 40% to 80% heavier—rust resisting copper steel.

The height of each tank is greater than its diameter; net capacity materially more.

Sizes: 25, 65, 100, 150, 200 and 250 barrels

WRITE FOR PRICES

M & V Tank Company

"Conservation Tankage"

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

—Link up with this strong line

A roster of the producers that specify and use HOUGH pumping specialties would contain the names of a majority of the most thoughtful and successful oil men in the world. They know the true economy of using every item: Steelex and Bronzex Balls and Seats; Hough Extension Lower Valves; Lewis Plunger Liners; Hough Plunger Working Barrels, and Hough Seamless Steel Working Barrels.

Link up—see your dealer—he carries them in stock.

The Charles N. Hough Mfg. Company

Franklin, Pennsylvania

Products that cut down your underground overhead

The Ohio Oil Company and its subsidiary, the Illinois Pipe Line Company, recently purchased the interests of the Gilliland Oil Company in the Artesia field as well as about 11 miles of four-inch pipe line, running from Artesia to Dayton. Considerable storage will be built by the Ohio interests, while the Illinois Pipe interests already have begun the shipments of equipment to the territory.

New Conservation Rules

Three new rules have been promulgated by the Department of Conservation and Inspection, effective as of July 25, 1925, as published below. All are designed to combat the troubles now being experienced in drilling in the Smackover deep sand area.

Rule 48.—Hereafter the surface casing in all wells drilled for oil or gas in this state shall be set at not less than three hundred (300) feet, using not less than seventy-five (75) sacks of cement, and a string of casing shall be set through and casing off the Graves sand, and on or above the first gas sand lying below the Graves sand, using not less than three hundred (300) sacks of cement, this rule applying only to wells drilled in the following described area, to-wit:

Beginning at the Ouachita River on the south bank of said river at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter (SE¼), section two (2), township fifteen (15) south, range sixteen (16) west, thence south to the southeast corner of section thirty-five (35), township sixteen (16) south, range sixteen (16) west, thence east along the township line of townships sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) to the southeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township sixteen (16) south, range fourteen (14) west, thence north to the south bank of Ouachita River, thence up said river, following the meanderings thereof, to the place of beginning.

Rule 49.—All wells producing gas and salt water only, from below the Graves sand, and not having casing set below the Graves sand, within the following described area, to-wit:

Beginning at the Ouachita River on the south bank of said river at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter (SE¼), section two (2), township fifteen (15) south, range sixteen (16) west, thence south to the southeast corner of section thirty-five (35), township sixteen (16) south, range sixteen (16) west, thence east along the township line of townships sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) to the southeast corner of section thirty-three (33), township sixteen (16) south, range fourteen (14) west, thence north to the south bank of Ouachita River, thence up said river, following the meanderings thereof, to the place of beginning, shall have another string of casing set and cemented through the Graves sand, or bottom of the hole cemented and the well or wells abandoned under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Department of Conservation and Inspection.

Rule 50.—Hereafter all number two condition or second hand casing set in oil or gas wells in this State shall be tested

Three Quarter Spud

Spud

Cow Foot Rasp

Blind Box

End View Blind Box

Drill Mill

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FOR EVERY PURPOSE

SOCKETS ARE OFTEN DAMAGED AND HOLDS LOST BECAUSE THE TOOLS IN THE HOLE ARE NOT IN CONDITION TO TAKE HOLD ON.

WE ALWAYS CARRY IN STOCK A MOST COMPLETE LINE OF TOOLS NECESSARY FOR PREPARING YOUR FISHING JOB TO TAKE HOLD.

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BUY USED PIPE
and Save the Difference

100,000 ft. 2" Used line pipe.
20,000 ft. 3" Used line pipe.
5,000 ft. 4" Used line pipe.
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15,000 ft. 8" Used line pipe.

We buy abandoned pipe lines and oil wells. If you have any to sell, communicate with us before you dispose of them.

950 ft. 15½" 70 lb. Used casing.
1400 ft. 12½" 50 lb. Used casing.
2200 ft. 10" 40 lb. Used casing.
3800 ft. 6¼" 26 lb. Used casing.

Above casing located in Perryton, Texas, near the Amarillo oil field.

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Eastern Headquarters: Butler, Penna.
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BRANCH STORES:
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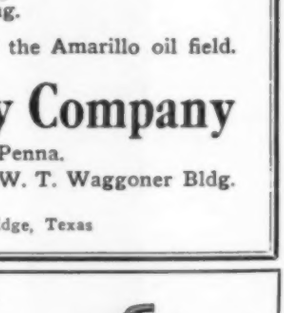
DRIVE Your Rotaries, Mud Hogs, Powers, Short Pipeline Pumps, Lighting Generators, Electric Drilling and Pumping Motors, also Cable Drilling Machines, with

CLIMAX *Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.*



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—for gasoline power. 15% less with natural gas.
Lightest Heavy-Duty Engine made—Price is Right.

Built in
50-55 H.P. Size
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CLIMAX ENGINEERING COMPANY
51 W. 18th Ave., Clinton, Iowa.
Mid-Continent Office: Wells Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.

GEOPHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF OIL PROSPECTS BY PROVEN SCIENTIFIC METHODS

We are prepared to undertake Contracts for the exploration of Oil Deposits (Structures and Salt Domes) by the gravitational, seismic, electrical and magnetic Methods.

NORTH AMERICAN EXPLORATION CO.
First National Bank Bldg.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

by hydraulic pressure of fifteen hundred pounds per square inch.

The Humble Oil & Refining Company tested salt water last week at a depth of approximately 1215 feet in its Bodcau Lumber Company wildcat in section 16-15-22 of the Falcon area in the northeastern part of La Fayette County. This well had attracted considerable attention, due to a showing of low gravity oil similar to that produced in the Irma field, in Nevada County. The well showed heavy oil in small quantities while being bailed. Swabbing was resorted to in an unsuccessful effort to lower the salt water.

The Humble's Fouke test, in section 35-16-27, Miller County, has been abandoned at 1765 feet. Drilling is still in progress at around 1425 feet in Shirtliff No. 1, located in section 3-16-23, of La Fayette County.

The Buffalo Oil Company is pouring cement between the casings in its Morgan No. 2, located in section 22-15-19, east of the Stephens field, in Ouachita county, in which a gas blow-out from the Nacatoch sand occurred several days ago. The well is still dead, after having bridged over; and the crew is busy repairing the rig and other damages which occurred during the blow-out. It is said that the Nacatoch sand is to be ignored when work is resumed; and that a string of 4½-inch casing will be set, to continue the proposed test of the Blossom horizon.

Mexican Heavy Completions Run Largely to Failures

Tampico, Tamps.—Of the nine wells completed in the Mexican heavy oil district in the week ending July 25, all were either dry holes or salt water wells with the exception of No. 30 of the Marland Oil Company in Limon, estimated as 100 barrels and a well completed by Martin Head in Piedras for 175 barrels production. The Mexican Seaboard got a dry hole and a salt water well in Cacalilao, the Mexican Gulf a dry hole in Corcovado where it abandoned another well because of the rise in the salt water horizon; a dry hole for the Standard Oil of New Jersey in Cacalilao; a dry hole in Chijol for the National Oil Company.

However, during the same period more wells were spudded in than in any week since early in June. Of the 19 new operations, the Mexican Petroleum Corporation led with four spudded, two being in Chijol and one each in Mendez and Chapacao. In the latter property the National Railways spudded in one well as did the Mexican Gulf which also started work on No. 17 Lopez. Cacalilao continued the scene of considerable activity with two new wells for the Mexican Seaboard; one for the Mexican Sinclair and one for the Transcontinental Petroleum Company (Standard Oil of New Jersey), which also spudded in well No. 32, Paciencia. The Corona (Dutch Shell) began operations on No. 13, Corcovado; Mallory et al, No. 5, East Maguabes; National Oil Company, No. 8, Herradura; Mexican Oil Company No. 6, Tamboyoche; New England Fuel Oil Company No. 16, Delicias; Senora Oil Company No. 4, Halcon and Ferandi Francisco, No. 2, Federal Zone, Las Piedras.

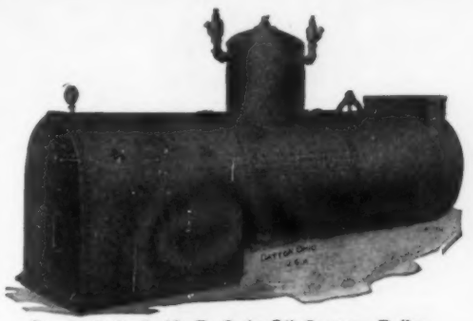
Standard Busy in Panuco District

Tampico, Tamps.—Due to the gradual decrease in production which has dropped within the past three months from 70,000 barrels to 45,000 barrels, the Transcontinental Petroleum Company (Standard Oil of New Jersey) is continuing a heavy program of operations in the Panuco district, but instead of concentrating its efforts in Cacalilao and Paciencia is active also in Barberena, Corcovado, Petrero de Isleta and Las Piedras.

Cacalilao, however, continues to be the scene of the greatest amount of work with five wells drilling of which No. 199 shows considerable promise as it is making 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily with a small oil show from a depth of 1465 feet. In addition to these five wells, standard tools are being rigged on two more; derricks up on three locations and material being moved in on another. Three wells are being drilled in Paciencia; one in Barberena; one in Potrero de Isleta; standard tools being rigged over one in Las Piedras; three drilling in Corcovado where a fourth is rigging up with derrick being built over the fifth.

Walter W. Scott, well known engineer throughout this and other oil producing countries, has been appointed superintendent of the United States Bureau of Mines petroleum experiment station at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, to succeed Roscoe A. Cattell, the latter having been transferred to the position of chief of the helium production division of the bureau. Mr. Scott was graduated from Leland Stanford Junior University in 1916 in geology and mining engineering, and since that time has been connected with many oil companies as engineer. For two years following his graduation he was employed by the Shell Company of California, later resigning to join the Hamilton Oil Corporation of Houston. While with this company he was in charge of drilling operations in Texas and Louisiana. He entered the service of the U. S. Bureau of Mines in 1921. Later he was appointed deputy supervisor of oil and gas operations on leased public lands in Wyoming and Montana. He was employed in 1924 by the Anglo Saxon Petroleum Company of London for duty at Miri, Sarawak, Borneo, as advisory engineer to the management on drilling and production problems. His return to this country was only recent, his appointment to the new position following his arrival in Oklahoma.

D. C. Davis, formerly with the Pure Oil Company, Toledo, has been made district manager for the International Derrick & Equipment Company. His headquarters will be in Tulsa.



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Send For Bulletin B-7

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Established 1855

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Distributed By WILSON OIL TOOLS CORPORATION
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Field Gas Testing. Analysis of oil field brines, gas minerals and oil. Sell Thermometers, Hydrometers and Laboratory Glassware

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Formerly Assistant Examiner
United States Patent Office
Andrews, Streetman, Logue & Mobley
12th fl. Union N. Bk., Houston, Texas

PATENTS OBTAINED FOR INVENTORS
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County and District
Catalog on Application
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A cool drink at all times. What is more welcome in hot weather? The Gott Water Can supplies this. Made in 1½, 3, 5 and 10 gallon sizes of galvanized metal and contains no heat conductors. At your Supply Store.
The
H.P. Gott Mfg. Co.
Winfield~Kans.

Either Side of the Gate

It makes no difference which side of the gate the pressure is on LUDLOW DOUBLE GATE VALVES work equally as well.

This is just one of the many, many reasons why LUDLOW VALVES give such excellent satisfaction.

Write for particulars and prices.

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U.S. SUPREME COURT PRACTICE
INCOME TAX SPECIALIST

Opportunity Does Come Back

All this high flown talk about opportunity knocking at a man's door and knocking just once, after that doing an act like the moving finger by moving on, in short to get back to the subject, all this high flown talk is just the bunk.

Ask Jake Kieser, a cement contractor, farmer, bachelor, darner of his own socks and cooker of his own meals. He's doing the humdrum around Blackwell, Oklahoma, while the Bechtel farm at Braman is paying around $1000 a day in royalties.

Madame fortune took a pair of healthy raps at the door of Jake Kieser. He opened the door twice but he tired of the good luck in his grasp and asked the lady to depart as many times.

Kieser owned the farm and sold it. He had a "hunch" so to speak perhaps just a touch of sentiment. Anyway he bought it back. Along came another opportunity to sell at a nice profit. He sold.

Now there's oil at Braman and that's that.

Samuel J. Caudill, petroleum engineer with headquarters in Tulsa, has returned from an inspection of the Mexican oil fields. He spent several weeks with R. L. Slaughter of New York, an attorney, while there. Practically all of the producing territory of the Southern Republic was covered by Mr. Caudill.

L. C. Snider, who has been connected with the geological department of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, for the past eight years, has been transferred to the New York office of Henry L. Doherty & Company at 60 Wall Street. Mr. Snider served as chief geologist during the greater part of his connection with the Empire companies.

Louis Lenz, chief engineer for the Vacuum Oil Company, Houston office, is spending a two weeks vacation in West Texas. Lenz expects to visit the new Crockett County and Big Lake oil fields while in that territory.

A. A. Gardner, workman at West Columbia for The Texas Company, died suddenly Friday, July 31. Physicians pronounced his death due to heart failure. Mr. Gardner had been an employee of The Texas Company since 1920.

N. E. Tanner, scout in North Central Texas for the Humble Oil & Refining Company, is spending a vacation of two weeks in Houston and Port Arthur with friends.

J. D. Porter, formerly an executive in the Marland Refining Company, died last week at his home in Ponca City. He recently underwent an operation.

Prevent Leaks

AMERICAN TANK CO. WHOLESALE RETAIL

Problems Studied in Making American Quality Tanks

(1) Quality of Steel to use in Bolted and Welded Tanks.

(2) Design and construction of Bolted Tanks.

(3) Practical and convenient tank fittings and appliances.

(4) Comparative strength of Welded, Riveted and Bolted Construction.

(5) When to use a Welded, a Riveted, a Bolted or a Wood tank.

(6) Effective means of preventing evaporation.

(6-a) Comparative effectiveness of Welded, Riveted, Bolted and Wood tanks in conservation of oil.

(6-b) Effect of pressure in tanks as means of conservation.

(6-c) Color of paint to use on tanks.

(7) Comparison of fire hazard with Welded, Riveted, Bolted and Wood tanks.

(8) Comparative cost of Welded, Riveted, Bolted and Wood tanks.

Our Engineers have assembled, in booklet form, data obtained from oil companies and other recognized authorities, answering in detail the above problems.

WE WILL SEND YOU A COPY FREE ON REQUEST

PROBLEM 6-A

Comparative effectiveness of welded, bolted, riveted and wood tanks in conservation of oil.

ANSWER:

American Welded Tanks are absolutely tight and conserve all the oil. American Bolted Tanks are also very effective in preventing evaporation. Riveted tanks often leak around the rivets and allow the most valuable part of the oil to evaporate.

—with American Welded Tanks

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DALLAS, TEXAS
Telephone: X-2738

27 Mexican Wells Authorized

Tampico, Tamps.—During the week ending July 28, the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, authorized the granting of 27 permits for the drilling of oil wells, the revalidation of four old permits and one change in location and the cancellation of one permit previously granted.

The Mexican Seaboard Oil Company received the right to go ahead on the greatest number of wells including seven in Cacalilao and one in Toteco; The Mexican Gulf is permitted to start three new operations in El Barco and one in Chapacao and received revalidation on two wells in Salinas and one Corcovado. Three of the most interesting permits were given to the Mexican Eagle for an additional well in Fubrero about 90 miles south of the Tuxpam river and for two wells in Filasola on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Other companies granted permits were the Consolidated Oil Fields Company in Camalote; New England Fuel Oil (Magnolia) in Las Delicias; Marland in Limon; Freeport Sulphur in Panuco; Texas Company in Potrero de Isleta; Transcontinental Petroleum Company (Standard of N. J.) in Cacalilao; East Coast in Ingenio and Tamante; National Railways on Federal Zone property in West Maguabes on Chapacao with the Empire Gas and Fuel Company granted a change in location in Cacalilao and a permit previously granted to Bragdon y Compania in Vega de Otates cancelled.

Mexican Port Closed

Port Lobos, Veracruz.—Following the closing down of the sea-loading station of the Mexican Seaboard Oil Company at Chorreras on August 1, this port has been closed by the Mexican Government, with the result that there will be no point of entry for shipping now between Tampico and Tuxpam. The Seaboard sea-loading station was the last of seven along a stretch of beach ranging from Tecomate to Agua Dulce and the port of Port Lobos has been operated purely for the convenience of the companies shipping from these terminals.

Perfection Drill Pipe Float Valve

Semi-floats the drill pipe down the hole and relieves excessive strain on derrick and equipment when running long strings. Prevents accidents. Has no springs or delicate parts to get out of order. Simple and efficient. Low in cost.

View of Perfection Drill Pipe Float Valve at left shows how it "works" in the string. May be placed at any point in the string to give required relief.

Write for Information

Allen & Courtney Oil Tool Co.
Cor. South Park and Main Sts.
Box 1188.
Telephone Gardena 723,
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For a dependable
REVERSE GEAR
~ENGINE~
Select the
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every time
PATTIN BROS. CO.
MARIETTA, OHIO.
WICHITA FALLS
TULSA

GUARANTEED
USED PIPE
AND **CASING**

Priced at savings of one-third or more—and guaranteed to give service equal to new!

PIPE in all sizes, rigidly inspected and fitted with new threads and couplings, 1" to 16", new and used—all guaranteed in first class order.

CASING in sizes 5 3/16" to 15½", standard and DBX. Warranted equal to new in grade and workmanship of threads, collars and protectors.

Ready for shipment now! Get our prices.

JOS. GREENSPON'S SONS
IRON & STEEL CO.
St. Louis, Mo. Tulsa, Okla.
Breckenridge, Texas.

SQUEAKS FROM THE BULL WHEEL

The Horse Fly Driller

(Reprinted by Request)

The horsefly stood and scratched his ear—
He was broke again at the first of the year,
His wells were dry and his throat was too,
And the horse fly pondered what to do.

He thought again of the days of old,
When his blood was fresh and his manner bold,
How he rigged up his tools on the old cow's skin,
Jiggered the pole and spudded in.

He breathed a sigh and he scratched his head,
Though his spirit was low it was not quite dead.
"There's a jinx for sure that has dogged my tracks
And here is the time to bring out the ax."

My dope has been wrong and holes been dry,
I've flivvered a lot but I'll never say die,
I'll start out again with Boll-weevil Paul,
And with two such birds, we'll make a big haul."

Asking Too Much

"Gentlemen," said the surgeon as he entered the lobby of the Good Egg Club, "in a room next door lies a man hovering between life and death. One thing will save him. Is there a gentleman here who will voluntter to give me a quart, just one quart, of—"

"That's enough, doc, I'll do it!" cried out an athletic youth.

"But it must be good, you know. It must be pure. I shall have to make a careful examination."

"Sure thing. Step right in here."

They entered an adjoining anteroom and the sturdy man started to remove his coat.

"Here, here—what's the idea?" demanded the doctor.

"Don't you want to examine me?"

"Certainly not. Just let me see the whiskey."

"Whiskey? Well, of all the nerve! Think I'd give up a quart of good whiskey for a guy I never saw in my life? I thought you wanted blood."

Singleton—"It's such a bother deciding about vacation."

Wedmore—"It doesn't bother me. The boss tells me when to go and my wife tells me where."

—Boston Transcript.

Of Course

An old timer, who had been a terror to the Red Skins in the pioneer days in the Rockies, according to his own tale, held a crowd of interested listeners in awe as he told of some of his stirring adventures of his younger days.

"One day as I was walking up the Royal Gorge," he stated nonchalantly, "I found myself being attacked by a hundred or more of one of the most ferocious tribes in those parts. As I was totally unarmed there was nothing to do but flee, and so I tried to make my escape up the canyon. As I ran along I noticed the walls of the gorge got higher and steeper and the Injuns got nearer and nearer. After outrunnin' them for several hours I came to the end of the gorge where the cliffs was over a thousand feet high and straight up on all three sides. Naturally as the lower pass was jammed with the warriors, there was not a chance to escape."

"And what did they do to you," asked one of the hearers, trembling with fear.

"They killed me, you dern fool. How do you think I could get away."

They were starting a well near an Oklahoma town recently and one of the backers wanted a Tulsa friend there for the event. He sent a wire which read like this when it reached Tulsa:

"They are studding in a well in northwest of city. Can you come over?"

Tuning In in Sing Sing

Jimmy, the Yegg, was "doing a bit," and his pals presented him with a small radio set to help murder the time. By using the bedsprings as an aerial and grounding on the water faucet, he finally got it to working.

He tuned in on a number of stations, enthusiastically reporting each success to his cell-buddy who was an interested spectator.

"I got XYZ now, Spike," he whispered excitedly.

"Fine!" exclaimed his cell-buddy. "Keep on turnin' that gimmick, an' maybe youse can git O-U-T."

He Haw! He Haw!

Is the laugh on the mule or on the farmer?

Another question: Did the lease pass for gratitude or for money?

Anyway Earl Coffman, a Tulsa lease broker, was out in the Covington country the other day looking for leases. He found a farmer willing to lease his land.

While they were talking, one of the offspring of Balaam's saddle animal turned loose a Missouri serenade that made goose flesh break out on the auditors.

"I'd give a lease for nothing If I could stop that mule from braying," the farmer confessed. It seems that the farmer's wife was near a nervous breakdown from the constant braying of the mule.

Right there Coffman ceased talking lease and turned his attention to the offending mule. Only he did not go to the braying end of the critter. He found some wire and anchored the mule's tail to his rear running gear.

The next time the mule started to bray, only a mulish chortle was forthcoming, so weak the farmer's wife could sleep through the effort. Without free action of his tail, the mule was helpless at braying.

Oh yes! Coffman got the lease. All of which proves he knows something about mules.

My Radio

The hours I spend with thee, dear heart,
Are fraught with joy and bliss, altho
At times I'd like to kick apart
My Radio, my Radio.

Each word a shriek, each song a blare,
But still I tune and tune in vain;
I listen in unto the end, and there
You screech again.

"B" batteries and ampliphone,
Oh, tuning coil that makes me cross,
I wish that I could cure your static groan
But you're a loss, sweetheart, a total loss.

—The Stub End.

30 to 40 barrels more - - - - every day!

Patented

You, who might possibly be in doubt about what gas traps to use, make a personal investigation of the Lorraine, as well as all other types in your district.

You'll find these facts:

Lorraine Traps will effect a large saving in evaporation. As much as 20,000 to 50,000 cubic feet of gas with higher quantities of gasoline contents have been saved and as high as 30 to 40 barrels of oil per day.

Lorraine Gas and Oil Separators have been in service for years without any maintenance cost to the operator.

That, first cost, operating costs, upkeep costs, performance and production all considered on a comparative basis, the Lorraine Trap is the most economical from every standpoint, no matter how you figure it.

If in doubt, ask Lorraine users. What Lorraine Traps are accomplishing and saving for operators every day is our best recommendation.

The LORRAINE Corp.

110th and Alameda Streets, Los Angeles, California

Mid-Continent Distributors:
The Crowell Co., 406 W. First St.,
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Export Distributors:
Buck & Stoddard, 30 Church St.,
New York City

Lorraine OIL & GAS Separators

GUIDE FOR PURCHASERS

A classified directory of all products used in the production of oil together with names of recognized supply dealers and manufacturers from whom they may be purchased. The concerns appearing in the Guide are regular advertisers in The OIL WEEKLY and further information including addresses can be secured by referring to their advertisements. Alphabetical Advertisers Index on page 22.

Air Compressors—
Continental Supply Co.
Gardner Governor Co.
Hope Engineering & Supply Co.
Southern Engine and Pump Co.
Waukesha Motor Co.

Air Lift Pumping Equipment—
Gardner Governor Co.
Sullivan Machinery Co.

Asbestos Roofing—
Johns-Manville, Inc.

Attorneys—
Hirsch & Hannay
Vinson, Elkins & Wood

Balls and Seats—
Continental Supply Co.
Norris Brothers
Northrup Equipment Company
The Charles N. Hough Mfg. Co.

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International Derrick & Equipment Co.
Lee C. Moore & Co., Inc.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.

Bell Nipples—
The Cunningham Co.

Belting—
Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Co.
Frick-Reid Supply Co.
Gustin Bacon Manufacturing Co.
International Supply Co.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Republic Supply Co.
Stanley Belting Corp.

Bit Steel—
Central Steel Co.

Black Diamonds—
R. S. Patrick

Boilers—
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The Brownell Co.
Continental Supply Co.
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International Supply Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Republic Supply Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Star Drilling Machine Co.
Titusville Iron Works Co.
United Iron Works, Inc.
See Oil Field Supplies and Tanks

Boiler Mountings—
The Lunkenheimer Co.

Boiler Tubes—
The Tyler Tube & Pipe Co.

Blowout Preventer—
Baash-Ross Tool Co.
Cameron Iron Works
Continental Supply Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.

Burners—
Continental Supply Co.
Gaso Pump & Burner Mfg. Co.
Gould Burner Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.

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Continental Supply Co.
International Derrick & Equipment Co.
Lee C. Moore & Co., Inc.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.

Calf Wheels—
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International Derrick & Equipment Co.
Lee C. Moore & Co., Inc.
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.

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R. S. Patrick

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Republic Supply Co.
Superior Tube Co.

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Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Co.
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Pelican Well Tool & Supply Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Co.

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The Sullivan Co.

Cement Head—
MacClatchie Mfg. Co.

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Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

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The Tyler Tube & Pipe Co.

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Ward Chemical Co.

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O. M. Carter

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Westcott and Greis

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Elliott Core Drilling Co.
Spengler Core Drilling Co.

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Continental Supply Co.
Gardner Governor Co.
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Sullivan Machinery Co.
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Republic Supply Co.

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Superior Tube Company

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R. S. Patrick
Sullivan Machinery Co.

Diamond Drilling Carbon—
R. S. Patrick

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Wickwire Spencer Steel Corp.

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Continental Supply Co.

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Houston Engineers, Inc.

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Continental Supply Co.
Republic Supply Co.
Star Drilling Machine Co.

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Republic Supply Co.
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Superior Tube Company

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Foster & Reiter
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Oil Conservation Engineering Co.
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Superioir Tube Co.

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Hughes Tool Co.
Pelican Well Tool & Sup. Co.
Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Co.

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International Supply Co.
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Regan Forge & Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Co.
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Sullivan Machinery Co.

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The Charles N. Hough Mfg. Co.
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Northrup Equipment Company
Oil Conservation Engineering Co.
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Sour Lake Machine Co.
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Texas Oil Pump Co.
Westcott Valve Mfg. Co.

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The Lukenheimer Company

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Jarecki Mfg. Company
Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co.
Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.
The Lukenheimer Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Peden Iron & Steel Co.
The Wm. Powell Co.
Pittsburgh Reinforced Brazing & Machine Co.
Republic Supply Co.
United Iron Works

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Johns-Manville, Inc.

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International Derrick & Equipment Co.
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Continental Supply Co.

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Continental Supply Co.
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Howard Smith Company
Northrup Engineering Company
Republic Supply Co.
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Texas Oil Pump Co.

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J. E. Shaffer Company
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Continental Supply Company
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Bridgeport Machine Co.
Continental Supply Co.
International Supply Co.
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Republic Supply Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Corp.

Wire Rope Fittings—
American Cable Co.

Wire Rope Slings—
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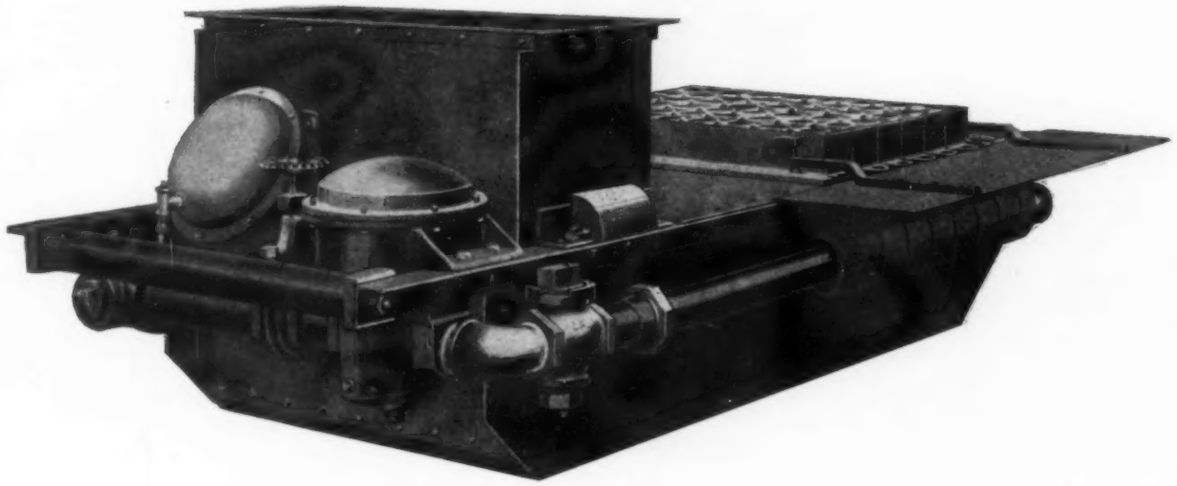
DORECO

LOW PRESSURE GAS BURNER



The Doreco Low Pressure Gas Burner automatically maintains any desired steam pressure with minimum gas consumption.

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CYLINDER
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CORDAGE

Red and Pale Paraffine Oils

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None of the "tough luck" that a faulty collar brings in the form of delayed production, high price of fishing jobs, and lost tools. Those are needless misfortunes when the couplings are to blame. For right in your territory is a dealer who carries Harrisburg Forged Seamless Steel Couplings, made from special, double strength oil-field steel, without a weld or weakness.

Harrisburg accurate threads and perfect taper are good for scores of make-ups and break-outs before showing a sign of wear. They are the kind of couplings you can bank on year after year to give dependable service under the most trying conditions.

Stocked and sold by leading supply houses.

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HARRISBURG, PENNA.

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Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Co. of Texas, Inc., Houston, Texas

Harrisburg Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla.

HARRISBURG

Forged Seamless Steel Couplings

SWAN UNDERREAMERS

are made in the modern Bridgeport factory where there exists the highest type of skilled workmanship and manufacturing efficiency.

Distributed universally for sale or rent by the Continental Supply Co., Leidecker Tool Co., International Supply Co., Drillers Supply Co., Farley Machine Works Co., and the Bridgeport Branches.

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